

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich
and Hong Kong

No. 30,979

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25-26, 1982

ESTABLISHED 1887

Moral Turmoil: Many Say Israel's Conscience Was Also a Victim in Massacre

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — The Beirut massacre has plunged Israel into moral turmoil. To many Israelis, the old foundations of right and wrong feel shaken loose. A sudden wilderness seems to have enveloped the nation. There is no voice to speak for its conscience.

"I'm afraid that I don't know this country anymore," said an officer in the army reserves.

"They are destroying my country," said a student in Jerusalem who fought to establish the state in the 1940s.

Against this void, a search has begun for some equilibrium in which to examine the moral questions, to define the scope and limits of Israeli responsibility for the slaughter of hundreds of Palestinian men, women and children last week by Lebanese Christian forces.

With a government that has resisted independent questioning, it has fallen to each individual, each circle of friends and the larger circle of the nation: Step by step the picture is being assembled as soldiers come forward and the Israeli press probes.

When news of the massacre first broke Saturday, Sept. 18, the army said it knew nothing about it. Hersh Goodman, military correspondent of The Jerusalem Post, said Thursday that he had been shown a cable sent at 11 P.M. Thursday, Sept. 16, by the head of the Phalangist units in Chatila saying "To this time we have killed 300 civilians and terrorists."

The cable was sent to Israeli headquarters in Beirut, he said, and then to Tel Aviv. It was distributed to 20 to 30 senior Israeli officers in every branch, including the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Rafael Eytan.

This examination is a painful and corrosive process that many believe would have been avoided by the existence of an independent judicial commission of inquiry, which Prime Minister Menachem Begin refused to endorse.

In recommending a commission, President Yitzhak Navon, who has no governmental authority, expressed concern for the nation's values.

"After all that has happened," he said, "we must not pass on to business as usual. We have

an obligation to ourselves, to our self-image, as well as to that part of the civilized world to which we feel we belong."

"We are an ancient people," he said, "experienced in suffering and possessing an ancient heritage of moral values of truth and justice. If we will cling to these values, I am sure that we will emerge from this far stronger."

No one suggests that Israeli troops participated in the massacre. But to a country that rose out of Hitler's death camps, the answers "We did not do it" and "We did not know" are not enough. To a people who remember that six million Jews were slaughtered as others turned their backs, the standards of behavior are more exacting, the questions more troubling.

Did Israel inadvertently create the conditions under which the Christians could conduct the massacre? Were Israeli commanders really as ignorant as they have said of the potential for such carnage? Were they and the government leaders sensitive enough to the value of the lives of innocent Palestinians?

Did the army and the defense minister, Ariel Sharon, move decisively enough to stop the

slaughter once they had suspicions that it had begun? Or did they try to cover up their coordination with the Christians' operation and their early knowledge that something terrible was going wrong?

In this examination, the balance that Israel now years to recover is between the two conflicting impulses that have always engaged the country. One is a siege mentality, easily activated as a reflex to the Jewish people's long history of alienation and persecution. It has led to angry dismissals of the world's reactions, which seem to point at Israel more accusingly than at the murderers themselves.

Self-Criticism

The other is an instinct for self-criticism, an introspection so intense that it can inflict wounds as well as cure afflictions. Some Israelis have shouldered heavy guilt for the crime, nearly forgetting that it was not they who pulled the triggers.

Mr. Begin has fostered the siege mentality, pulling into a tight defensive position of righteous indignation. "Goyim kill goyim, and they immediately come to hang the Jews," he was quoted as telling the cabinet.

And the cabinet endorsed his statement, issued as a communiqué, that "all the direct or indirect accusations that the Israeli Defense Forces bear any blame whatsoever for this human tragedy in the Chatila camp are entirely baseless and without any foundation. No one will preach to us ethics and respect for human life."

To this, Meron Benvenisti, a former deputy mayor of Jerusalem, replied, "That is the ultimate injury that the Germans inflicted on us. No one can tell us anything."

Yet from Israel's perspective, the world's cries of outrage do seem hypocritical.

Who are the Americans to attack Israel, when their own troops slaughtered innocent Vietnamese women and children at My Lai?

Who are the Europeans to deplore this massacre, when they barely took notice of massacres in which thousands of other Lebanese Christians and Moslems were murdered by one another through years of civil strife?

How could Pope John Paul II, a personification of high morality, receive Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who ordered guerrillas to take over a school

and gun down children in Ma'alot, to take children hostage at the kibbutz Misgav Am, to commandeer a bus and shoot their way to the coastal road?

These are the other troubling questions being asked in Israel. The world outside does not seem particularly virtuous. Many Israelis are convinced that the massacre in Beirut has received such attention only because the Israelis were nearby; many detect in this the whiff of anti-Semitism.

Entering the Camps

Mr. Begin has played on these feelings to mobilize Israeli resentment against outside criticism of his government. But he has not succeeded in holding down the growing outrage within the country.

Some of this derives from initial attempts by the army and the government to conceal the Israeli connection. After correspondents in Beirut first reported Saturday, Sept. 18, that a massacre had taken place, the army denied any knowledge of it.

Another point of concern is the Israeli role in sending the Phalangists into the camps. At

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Two Sides Fail to Get Hong Kong Consensus

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service
BEIJING — China and Britain agreed Friday to negotiate the future of Hong Kong through diplomatic channels but failed to reach any consensus on the fundamental question of who had sovereignty over the colony.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, after spending more than two hours with China's premier, Deng Xiaoping, read a carefully phrased joint statement to reporters that said:

"Today, the two leaders of both countries held far-reaching talks in a friendly atmosphere on the future of Hong Kong. Both leaders made clear their respective positions on the subject. They agreed to enter talks through diplomatic channels following the visit, with the common aim of maintaining the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong."

In a news conference, Mrs. Thatcher repeatedly refused to go into any details of her discussions with the Chinese leadership, including the issue of who had the right to Hong Kong.

"I think the people of Hong Kong will recognize that to maintain confidence, you must also maintain confidentiality," Mrs. Thatcher said.

Additional Paragraph

But the Chinese news agency, in releasing the joint statement, said Mrs. Thatcher's news conference was about to start, adding a significant paragraph:

"The Chinese government's position on the recovery of the sovereignty of the whole region in Hong Kong is unequivocal and known to all."

A Hong Kong journalist who said the Chinese side sought to include its position on sovereignty in the joint statement but that the British side had refused. Mrs. Thatcher was apparently not aware that the news agency had said the paragraph.

Britain acknowledges that its lease on 99 percent of the colony's territory will expire in 1997, but has insisted that the rest, including the island of Hong Kong, was ceded to Britain in perpetuity.

China insists that the entire colony was seized illegally by the British through unequal treaties in the 19th century and must in principle be given back.

In responding to a question at her news conference, which concluded her talks in Beijing, Mrs. Thatcher, unwittingly also confirmed rumors that new Chinese-Soviet talks would take place next month.

She said the Chinese view of the Soviet Union had not changed, then added, "I do know that talks are being held, it is next month?"

Other, yes.

A Western diplomat here noted that the format adopted by Britain and China to continue discussing Hong Kong paralleled the one used by the United States and China in arriving at their communiqué on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan in August. The negotiations on this issue were also carried on through the embassies in each other's capitals with Vice President George Bush calling on Mr. Deng last May.

Friday, the British prime minister stressed that future talks would be more than just a continuation of existing contacts.

"The whole thing must now be speeded up and discussed much more intensely and in much greater detail than it has been before."

Although she seemed to allude to the delicate question of business confidence in Hong Kong, Mrs. Thatcher insisted that the joint statement, with its reference to stability and prosperity, should sufficiently encourage Hong Kong residents.

"Now and then, if you're entering into talks and you wish to be successful, you must in fact keep those talks confidential," Mrs. Thatcher said.



As Israeli soldiers watch, a French paratrooper directed traffic at the Beirut port Friday. The 350 Frenchmen were the first arrivals of about 3,000 troops from three nations who are returning to the Lebanese capital for peacekeeping duty. Page 2.

U.S. Quits Energy Parley Over Vote on Israel

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
VIENNA — The U.S. delegation stormed out of a conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency here Friday after Israel's credentials were denied and Israel was effectively excluded from the meeting. Delegations from the European Community, Canada, Australia and Japan also walked out.

Kenneth Davis, head of the U.S. delegation to the agency's annual general conference, said at the meeting before the walkout that the United States would reassess its participation in the agency, set up in 1957 to promote peaceful nuclear energy and prevent its diversion to military use.

The conference adjourned its annual session about 40 minutes after the walkout, making the credentials rejection a symbolic move.

In Washington, State Department officials called the vote to expel Israel "unjustifiable and illegal."

They said the reassessment could have ramifications for the whole United Nations system.

"This pattern of abusing the UN system to carry on political vendettas is corrosively dangerous," Mr. Davis said. The agency is autonomous, with its own membership, and an agreement links it to the United Nations.

Mr. Davis noted that the agency was founded as a technical body to assist in efforts to make the "benefits of peaceful nuclear energy available to all." Instead it has become a forum for debating political issues, he said.

Another U.S. spokesman said the move by the United States did not mean the Americans were withdrawing from the agency. "Escalation could take place, but it is not automatic," he said.

Earlier in the day, Israel narrowly survived a vote, promoted by Iraq, to suspend it from the 110-member agency.

The vote was 43 to 27, four votes short of the 47 needed for suspension. The Soviet bloc, Arab and African countries favored removing Israel. The only exception in the Soviet bloc was Romania, which abstained. Romania is the only Soviet-bloc state that maintains diplomatic relations with Israel.

Twelve countries introduced the resolution on Thursday, accusing Israel of "genocide perpetrated against the Palestinian people."

The resolution also reflected fears that Israel is developing nuclear arms. It called on all members of the agency to "release all information in their possession concerning the Israeli nuclear armament program."

But then, in a series of votes, delegates rejected Israel's credentials. This meant that Israel remained a member of the agency but had no voting rights at the conference, which began Monday.

Mr. Davis, deputy secretary in the U.S. Energy Department, said the refusal of Israel's credentials amounted to suspension, which he said could threaten a dangerous unraveling of the UN system.

He said: "The degree to which the IAEA has now become politicized, as evidenced by the resolution just adopted, is completely unacceptable to my government."

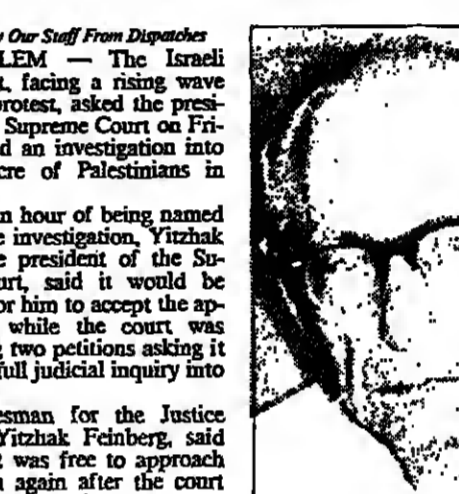
"We are not prepared to stand idly by while legal principles are sacrificed for political expediency."

The U.S. reappraisal of its future role in the agency could have very serious consequences, the diplomats said.

A spokesman for the U.S. delegation said he doubted that Mr. Davis would attend Saturday's meeting of the board of governors, the agency's ruling body.

U.S. contributions amount to 25 percent of the annual budget of \$86.4 million.

Israeli Jurist Is Asked To Probe Massacre; He Declines for Now



Yitzhak Kahan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JERUSALEM — The Israeli government, facing a rising wave of public protest, asked the president of the Supreme Court on Friday to head an investigation into the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut.

Within an hour of being named to head the investigation, Yitzhak Kahan, the president of the Supreme Court, said it would be unethical for him to accept the appointment while the court was considering two petitions asking it to order a full judicial inquiry into the massacre.

A spokesman for the Justice Ministry, Yitzhak Feinberg, said the cabinet was free to approach Mr. Kahan again after the court ruled on the two petitions.

Israel radio, however, said several ministers intended to renew demands for a full judicial inquiry.

Earlier in the day, Justice Shlomo Levin of the Supreme Court ordered a representative of the attorney general's office to explain why the government refused to set up a state inquiry with legal powers.

Israeli radio said Mr. Levin acted in response to two separate appeals by Israeli citizens for an investigation.

Mr. Kahan's nomination was announced after a special session of the cabinet. The meeting was held amid a continuing outcry at home and abroad over its refusal to appoint a statutory commission of inquiry into the massacre. The killings of hundreds of Palestinian men, women and children last week were attributed by survivors to Israeli-backed Lebanese militiamen.

The army announced Friday that Brigadier General Amram Mitzna, director of Israel's largest military college, had asked Thursday to be relieved of his duties because of "recent events" in Beirut.

Last month, Colonel Mitzna resigned his position as commander of an armored brigade for fear

he would be ordered to take troops into Beirut, which he said his conscience would not allow him to do.

General Mitzna was the first senior officer to resign because of the massacre. Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai and Menachem Milson, the first civilian administrator of the occupied West Bank, resigned Wednesday over the issue.

Mr. Begin saved his government from collapse Wednesday by quelling a revolt within his own ranks and defeating an opposition motion in the Knesset, or parliament, to set up a state inquiry under the terms of 1968 legislation.

Objective Investigation

Ministers said Friday's compromise proposal for an inquiry headed by Justice Kahan would ensure an objective investigation.

Education Minister Ze'evulun Hammer said he did not believe that Mr. Kahan, 69, would have all the powers of a judicial inquiry commission, but he said he was sure the cabinet would "accept any recommendation" from the judge.

Mr. Hammer had been in the forefront in demanding an investigation, and he sounded satisfied with the cabinet's decision.

The cabinet decision followed a meeting between Mr. Begin and leaders of the various parties in his coalition. But two of Mr. Begin's coalition partners, the National Religious Party and the Tami faction, said they would consider leaving the coalition if a decision on an inquiry was not reached within two weeks. The withdrawal would cost Mr. Begin nine votes and his 64-56 majority.

The opposition Labor Party rejected the government's plan, saying the problem was not Judge Kahan "but his authority." A party spokesman, Yossi Beilin, said the Labor Party "believes the people of Israel will not accept this."

A minister without portfolio, Mordechai Ben-Porat, said it was "not exactly like a commission of investigation according to the law of 1968, but it has the same importance, the same effectiveness."

But Claude Klein, one of Israel's foremost legal experts, disagreed. Mr. Klein, professor of law at Jerusalem's Hebrew University, said that unless the commission was set up under the 1968 law it would lack vital powers such as the authority to subpoena witnesses.

The communications minister, Mordechai Zippori, said after the cabinet meeting that if Justice Kahan decided he needed more authority and would take on the task only under the terms of the 1968 law, the cabinet would have to meet again to consider the matter.

Mr. Levy said the government had decided from the beginning to investigate the massacre and said it should not be inferred that public pressure had forced Friday's decision.

Failure of Ulster Plan Predicted by Haughey

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service
DUBLIN — Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey of Ireland says that the British attempt to create a new provincial assembly in Northern Ireland next month is "doomed to failure" and will further unsettle conditions there.

While sharply critical of the plan for the Oct. 20 election, which Britain formulated without inviting Dublin's views, Mr. Haughey said in an interview this week that he was hopeful of eventually resuming talks with London on the future of Northern Ireland.

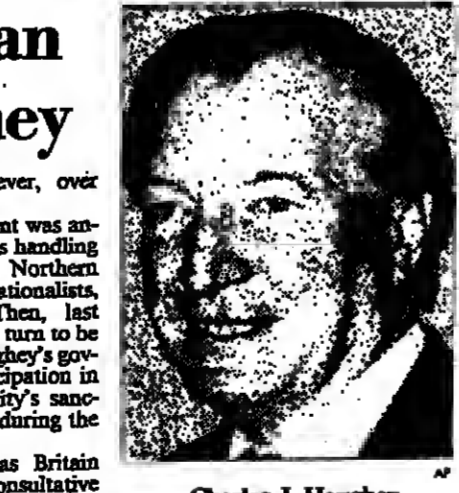
"Unfortunately," the prime minister said, "the Anglo-Irish process for the moment is at a standstill."

Foreign Minister Gerard Collins is expected to meet with Secretary of State George P. Shultz in Washington early next month to discuss Northern Ireland and other subjects. The Dublin government is hopeful that U.S. pressure on Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher can help bring a change in Britain's Ulster policy.

Two years ago Ireland and Britain held a series of talks that led to the establishment of a modest framework for the discussion of matters of mutual concern, with the expectation that the most crucial problem, Northern Ireland, could eventually be dealt with on an interparliamentary level.

What came to be called "the Anglo-Irish process" was seen as a high-water mark of cooperation between the two governments over the strife in Northern Ireland.

The cordiality degenerated into



Charles J. Haughey

marked coolness, however, over two issues.

The Dublin government was angered by Mrs. Thatcher's handling of the hunger strike in Northern Ireland by imprisoned nationalists, 10 of whom died. Then, last spring, it was the British turn to be outraged when Mr. Haughey's government ended its participation in the European Community's sanctions against Argentina during the Falkland crisis.

Relations worsened as Britain pressed its plan for a consultative assembly in Northern Ireland.

Designed by James Prior, the British Northern Ireland secretary, the plan aims to guarantee proportional representation of the Roman Catholic minority.

But these guarantees managed only to provoke resentment among the Unionists, who see the plan as a first step to deprive the Protestant majority of control. Catholics feel the plan does not go far enough to provide them with a real share of control over provincial affairs.

"We are bitterly disappointed by this latest British initiative," Mr. Haughey said in his Government House office. "We believe it is unworkable and doomed to failure."

He said the Catholic minority faced the "appalling" prospect of a return to one-party Unionist rule. The Catholics, including the moderate Social Democratic and Labor Party, are allowing their candidates to run for election but insist they will not take their seats if elected.

Afghanistan War Causing Shortage Of Staple Foods, Refugees Report

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service
PESHAWAR, Pakistan — Severe shortages of wheat, rice and other staple foods in Afghanistan as a result of the guerrilla war have led to soaring food prices, according to Afghan refugees arriving here.

The refugees said a flourishing black market in food has developed, with wheat prices in some places running as high as \$12 for a 15-pound (6.8-kilogram) measure of wheat, four times the price fixed by the government. Diplomatic reports from Kabul said that in the capital, black-market wheat is selling for twice the official price.

Western diplomatic sources, also reporting food shortages, charged that they are a direct consequence of destruction of crops by Soviet and Afghan troops and the abandonment of farms by rebels and refugees who have fled to Pakistan. Compounding the problem is the practice of Mujahidin fighters to keep crops in areas they control for consumption by the guerrillas.

The government of Babrak Karmal, the Communist Party chief, announced price stabilization measures and stepped-up imports from the Soviet Union of chickens, vegetables and rice.

In an unusual step, the government said the Soviet Union has authorized the export to Afghanistan of \$36 million worth of textiles, building materials, medicines, tea, cigarettes, milk powder, soap and other commodities. The announce-

ment was viewed by Western diplomats as an indication of severe shortages of those goods.

Afghan refugees said the food shortages, in what should have been a year of abundance, followed a "scorched-earth" campaign by Soviet and Afghan troops in areas where there has been intense guerrilla activity. Helicopters and napalm-carrying planes systematically have set crops afire after bombing villages in retaliation for rebel activity, they said.

Also, the refugees said, many grain farmers have lain fallow because farmers either have joined the guerrillas or have been drafted into the Afghan Army. The army has broadened draft eligibility and reportedly is drafting men aged 17 to 46.

Afghan exile sources said there has been a marked increase in draft-age men leaving central Afghanistan for asylum in Pakistan because of the tightening of conscription. They said there also has been an increase in defections by Afghan Army soldiers to the guerrilla groups and that a growing number of Soviet soldiers also are surrendering.

Reports from Western diplomats in Kabul said that the government has drafted regulations for a civil defense corps in which males between the ages of 16 and 55 who are not already in the security services will be required to participate. Under the draft regulations, children 10 to 16 would be taught to protect themselves from guerrilla activity.

The Western diplomats, in a

briefing in New Delhi, interpreted another decision — to put central and provincial government departments in charge of organizing the civil defense corps — as an effort to release Afghan soldiers in the towns and cities for field operations against the guerrillas. But they noted that there are inherent risks in giving weapons training and presumably some arms to civilians who may prove disloyal.

Afghan guerrillas who said they returned to the camp last week after spending four months in Afghanistan declared that Soviet forces control only 20 percent of the country and that neighborhoods in Kabul, the capital, are being attacked at night by the rebels with increasing frequency.

There were reports of two weeks of heavy ground fighting in the Panjshir Valley, where government and Soviet forces also were said to have mounted helicopter gunship and bombing attacks on Rukhsa, 37 miles (59 kilometers) north of Kabul.

The road from the mouth of the Panjshir to Rukhsa is so strewn with destroyed Soviet and Afghan Army tanks, armored personnel carriers, trucks and wrecked helicopters that at times troops have had to be lifted out of the valley by helicopters, according to the diplomatic reports.

Security on the road from Kabul to Jalalabad, 70 miles to the east, also has deteriorated, and on Sept. 10 a convoy of two dozen Afghan Army trucks suffered heavy damage in a guerrilla rocket attack, diplomatic sources said.

Europe Setting Clocks Back This Weekend

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BRUSSELS — Daylight saving time ends and standard time resumes this weekend for about 400 million people in 24 West and East European countries.

Clocks will be put back one hour at 2 A.M. on Sunday in Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus (Greek zone), Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, East and West Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Several countries will "fall" of step. Malta will wait until Friday. Britain will change four weeks "Oct. 24, European partners, and on Oct. 31, Asian countries, remain on standard time 10 years around.

Palestinians Find Success, and Resentment, in Honduras

By Christopher Dickey

Washington Post Service

SAN PEDRO SULA, Honduras — Hondurans call them "Turcos," or Turks, because when they arrived in the early years of the century their homeland was under Turkish rule and their passports were issued by the Ottoman Empire. But they are from Palestine, such cities as Bethlehem and Beit-Jala and Nablus.

In San Pedro Sula, one of the most prosperous Honduran cities, 100 miles (160 kilometers) northwest of the capital at Tegucigalpa, some Palestinians found a home in the early part of the century. And over the last 60 years they have made themselves the heart of the city and much of the country's economic life — comprising an oligarchy that is both depended on and resented by many Hondurans.

Although Palestinians represent only about 4,000 of the 250,000 people who live in San Pedro Sula, they own the major factories, the city's largest newspaper, La Prensa, and the local Pepsi-Cola plant. The Palestinians seem to own almost every store in the

cluttered commercial main street and many shops bear Palestinian surnames.

The Palestinians also comprise more than a third of the 79 business leaders who are being held hostage by leftist gunmen in the local Chamber of Commerce building.

For this country's prosperous but often reviled Palestinians, the hostage crisis is particularly damaging.

Some of the most conservative Palestinians here are also devoted supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and have taken an ad in La Prensa supporting the PLO cause.

Most officers of the Arab Federation are hostages. The group's vice president, Victoria Aja, taught in the Palestinian refugee camps until her husband brought her here in 1962. She said that she knows nothing of the PLO's openly avowed "revolutionary solidarity" with and training of Salvadoran rebels and Nicaraguan Sandinistas whom many Hondurans believe had planned the Chamber of Commerce takeover.

"The PLO are people who are sacrificing their lives

and they want to go back to their home," said Mrs. Aja. "They are not terrorists."

Older Palestinians, or their parents, came to Honduras to escape the political repression and the wars that rocked Palestine long before the Jewish state was formed in 1948.

The first Palestinians arrived in the days just before World War I. Some started as itinerant peddlers and went on to become millionaires. Others have attained a moderate prosperity as proprietors of mom-and-pop "bazaars" that sell dry goods.

When Honduras, under the impact of the great U.S. banana companies, Standard and United Fruit, changed from a subsistence farming to a wage-earning economy, merchants such as the Palestinians found opportune markets.

For two generations, Palestinian society remained insular and defensive, retaining ties in the Middle East. The Christian Palestinians founded an Orthodox Catholic Church, the only one in Central America. But much of the community is now Roman Catholic. None is Moslem.

Until the current Honduran administration, whose government minister is partly of Palestinian descent, the Arabs might influence a Honduran government with their money, but had never participated openly.

Resentments were often rife and increased as Hispanic Hondurans noted the supposed ostentatiousness of "Turco" houses and the prosperity the new mercantile class had achieved while they and their country remained poor.

"There is a dislike for the Palestinians and I don't know why," said Jorge Larach, 69, the owner of La Prensa and reputedly one of the richest men in the country. "I think it comes from envy," he said, speaking in the office of a department store he owns. "They see you come with nothing and you work and get rich and they don't like it."

According to Honduran bank officials, evidence exists that some of the Palestinians are preparing to emigrate and are transferring money to Miami, because their life here is beginning to disintegrate due to the turmoil in the region.

Glomp to Visit U.S. in Mid-October

WARSAW — Archbishop Jozef Glomp, leader of Poland's Roman Catholic Church, is to visit the United States in mid-October, his spokesman said Friday.

The trip will be the first to the United States by a Polish primate since the country came under Communist rule after World War II, the spokesman, Father Alojzy Orszulik, said. Father Orszulik said Archbishop Glomp would leave from Rome on Oct. 13, as the guest of the U.S. Roman Catholic Church. He declined to give further details.

A U.S. Embassy source said Archbishop Glomp will visit 12 cities in the United States and Canada and possibly meet with President Ronald Reagan. Church officials said Archbishop Glomp would first visit Pope John Paul II in the Vatican on Oct. 7 and then go on to Washington, arriving there Oct. 15.

Study Backs Bonn on Gas Pipeline

BONN — The Bonn government's view that West Germany has no alternative to natural gas from Siberia, despite U.S. objections, was endorsed Friday by IFO, a leading independent West German research institute.

The Reagan administration's efforts to obstruct a pipeline transporting gas from Siberia to Western Europe from 1984 have provoked a major trans-Atlantic dispute. The United States argues that the deal, in which Europe supplies credit and technology in exchange for gas, will expose its European allies to political blackmail by Moscow.

The Munich-based research institute said in a study on the gas industry that, in theory, the world spread of natural gas reserves offers good prospect of obtaining gas from non-Soviet sources. "But attempts to reach supply agreements have so far been discouraging and have failed for political or economic reasons to achieve the desired diversification of gas imports," it said.

Germans Watch Hesse Vote Sunday

BONN — As talks on a new center-right coalition continued here, Helmut Kohl, leader of the opposition Christian Democrats, appealed Friday to voters to back his party in a key state election on Sunday. Mr. Kohl urged the 4 million voters in the state of Hesse to "elect a government for a better road for German politics." Hesse has been governed for the last 35 years by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrats, either alone or in coalition with the Free Democrats.

In Bonn Friday, the Christian Democrats pursued policy talks with the Free Democrats, who quit Mr. Schmidt's left-liberal government Sept. 17 and seek to elect Mr. Kohl in his place next Friday.

West German Jailed by East as Spy

BERLIN — An East German court has sentenced a West German accused of spying on East German security to 10 years in jail, the East German news agency said Friday.

The man, identified as Frank Ortlepp, was working for a variety of groups monitoring Soviet-bloc activities and based in West Germany, the agency said. It named, among others, the Frankfurt-based International Society for Human Rights and the West Berlin group named after August 13, 1961, the day East Germany built the Berlin Wall.

Mr. Ortlepp was arrested just over a year ago after he crossed into East Germany from Czechoslovakia with camera equipment the news agency said was to be used to collect "secret information about installations serving the security of East Germany." He was sentenced in the southern town of Gera.

Lisbon Decrees a New Constitution

LISBON — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes signed a decree Friday for the country's new constitution, a presidential spokesman said. The constitution will end the military's veto over government legislation and pave the way for major economic and military reforms in Portugal.

The new constitution, which considerably increases the powers of the government and the parliament at the expense of the head of state and the armed forces, will come into force 30 days after the publication of the decree signed Friday by General Eanes.

The Council of the Revolution, through which the armed forces have been able to veto government legislation since 1975, will then be abolished and some of its powers will pass to a civilian defense minister.

Brezhnev Travels to Southern Capital

MOSCOW — President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union flew Friday to Baku, capital of the southern Soviet republic of Azerbaijan, to participate in an awards ceremony.

Mr. Brezhnev's first reported business trip outside Moscow in six months came during a period of speculation about his health. He vacationed this summer on the Black Sea, holding meetings with several Soviet-bloc leaders.

Soviet television showed Mr. Brezhnev's arrival. The 75-year-old Communist Party chief walked slowly along a row of dignitaries at Baku airport, appearing alert and in good spirits.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Saudis Break Up Rally By Iranians in Mecca

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches RYADH — The Saudi government announced Friday that its security forces dispersed a revolutionary rally by Iranian pilgrims in the holy city of Mecca, the site of a bloody siege by Moslem fanatics three years ago.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said the Iranians, carrying portraits of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and signs with political slogans, converged on a building where other Iranians had prepared loudspeakers to deliver speeches.

The spokesman said the police "dispersed the gathering, confiscated portraits, leaflets and microphones and evicted all Iranians inside the building."

The Interior Ministry said the gathering violated instructions on the behavior of Moslems making the annual pilgrimage and violated Saudi law.

Iranian Reports Denied

Saudi Arabia denied reports from Radio Tehran that revolutionary Iranian pilgrims had tried to seize the Grand Mosque in Mecca and were dispersed by police using clubs and tear gas.

"There is no truth to this at all," an Interior Ministry spokesman said.

The incidents were alleged to have taken place Friday morning, the first day of the annual four-day pilgrimage in Mecca. At least 2 million people, including at least 89,000 from Iran, were believed to be making the pilgrimage.

Iranian radio reports said dozens of Iranians were wounded and more than 100 arrested in Friday's incidents.

The radio and Iran's official press agency said Hajjotleslam Moussavi Khomeini, the special representative of Ayatollah Khomeini in Mecca, was also arrested during a police raid on the headquarters of Iranian pilgrims in the city. The press agency reported later that Hajjotleslam Khomeini was released after several hours.

The radio said the Iranian pilgrims had threatened to stage a sit-in at the Grand Mosque until Hajjotleslam Khomeini and all other arrested pilgrims were released.

Leid Embassy Seizure

The radio station's correspondent in Mecca said the Saudis used tear gas and charges with batons to break up a rally by the Iranians at the Grand Mosque.

Hajjotleslam Khomeini, who led the Nov. 4, 1979, takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Iran by fundamentalist Islamic students, was appointed by Ayatollah Khomeini to lead the Iranian pilgrims at Mecca this year and to turn the annual pilgrimage into a political demonstration against the "enemies of Islam."

There was a siege at the Grand Mosque in November 1979. More than 60 Moslem fanatics were publicly executed later.

About 20 Iranians were deported this month after they took part in demonstrations in Medina that violated a ban on political activity.

Israel Struggles With Its Conscience

(Continued from Page 1)

first, the army denied any knowledge of how they had entered, saying that with Israeli forces deployed to the north, west and south of the camps, the Phalangists must have gone in from the east, after dark. The eastern flank had been left open, officials explained, on the assumption that the Lebanese Army would enter the camps from there.

But Mr. Sharon shattered that story in his speech Wednesday to parliament when he gave details on the Lebanese Army's repeated and clearly expressed refusals to go into those camps.

He also said the Phalangists had entered from the south and west, through Israeli lines, with Israeli encouragement and planning and even support, in the form of flares fired to light their way at night.

Officials also contended that

they had no idea the Phalangists would commit a massacre of civilians. "As far as we were concerned," said a senior official in the Foreign Ministry, "these were disciplined units."

Here is where it appears that virtually every thinking Israeli party company with the government. No one who has followed Lebanese af-

U.S. Sets Off 3 A-Blasts

WASHINGTON — The United States has announced that it conducted three underground nuclear tests in the Nevada desert Friday. The Energy Department said that two of the explosions each had yields of less than 20 kilotons, and that the third was between 20 and 150 kilotons. The department said that the United States has conducted 15 nuclear tests this year.

fairs as intimately as the Israelis have would have expected the Phalangists, the Palestinians' bitterest enemies, to avoid killing Palestinian civilians.

Phalangist forces killed thousands of Palestinians in the Tell Zaatar refugee camp in 1976. They killed many Moslems in the Karantina quarter of Beirut.

Israeli military correspondents who have close relations with well-placed officers have written that intelligence agencies warned both Mr. Sharon and Mr. Begin that massacres might be expected. The warnings were ignored.

Many high-ranking army officers are now said to be disgusted and furious with Mr. Sharon, whom they accuse privately of being a liar.

Britain, Despite Outcry, Looks at Health Cuts

By Leslie Dowd

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's advisers have suggested something that many Britons regard as unthinkable: abolition of the socialist-oriented national health service.

This was the most radical of a series of measures suggested by the government's Central Policy Review staff last month to cut state spending.

It also suggested ending state funding of higher education, again unthinkable for many Britons. This would mean Britain's 300,000 students would have to pay up to £12,000 (\$20,500) for their three-year degree courses.

The proposals, leaked to the press last week, caused an outcry among Mrs. Thatcher's political opponents and resurrected deep-rooted suspicion that she planned ultimately to dismantle Britain's 37-year welfare state.

"Had such a staggering suggestion been made in the bar room of a public house, all those who heard it would have assumed that the storyteller was drunk," said Roy Hattersley, the opposition Labor Party's home affairs spokesman. "The idea of replacing free medicine with health insurance is the most callous and brutal yet from this callous and brutal government."

A Big Difference

The Observer newspaper calculated that if implemented the proposals would cost a family of four £600 sterling a year for health insurance and £950 sterling for each child's school fees.

This would mean a big difference in the budgets of most families. The taxpayer picked up nine-tenths of last year's £11-billion bill for the state health service, which was set up by a Labor government in 1946 as the flagship of the welfare state.

The rest of the cost was met out of national insurance, levied to pay

for the welfare state. This costs the average worker about £10 a week.

Michael Thomas, a spokesman for the middle-of-the-road Social Democrats, asked Mrs. Thatcher's chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe:

"Can you seriously contemplate plans that would savagely reduce the living standards of everyone in the country?"

Government officials privately insisted that these were not as extreme as that.

They said the Policy Review Council, a group set up by Mrs. Thatcher to take a long look at state problems, had merely been contributing to a long-term debate in the government about the possible course of the economy.

But it is such a sensitive issue that ministers may be harassed by the opposition when Parliament meets in October.

According to the Economist magazine, the paper was circulated to ministers Sept. 7 so that it could be debated at a cabinet meeting two days later.

Drawn up amid government gloom over the economy, in particular the failure of its monetarist policies to curb state spending, the paper listed ways the state could trim costs.

Attached was a supporting memorandum from Sir Geoffrey, the Economist said, and it had the approval of the Treasury, which recommended it as a basis for a six-month study of a public spending strategy to cover the next decade.

The Economist said the paper was never discussed at the next cabinet meeting and that no minutes were kept.

The magazine said the cabinet moderates "were so appalled that it would be wrong for the cabinet to set a serious and instant consideration."

The Economist said Mrs. Thatcher was furious that faint-hearted ministers blocked discussion.

Mrs. Thatcher's leftist opponents have said they always thought she had the welfare state in her sights as a longer-term target. She is known to regard it as a haven for "spongers" and the work-shy, weakening the enterprise and self-reliance of Britons.

Work in Geneva, Shop in Mexico

Bank Lists Best and Worst Cities by Pay and Prices

ZURICH — Tokyo is still the world's most expensive city, the highest salaries are paid in Geneva, and apartment rents are highest in Abu Dhabi. This assessment of information is included in a survey published Friday by Union Bank of Switzerland, which annually compares prices and earnings in 47 major cities.

Wages and prices in Zurich are always used as the base level of 100. Prices for a "basket" of goods and services are, by comparison, 132 in Tokyo, 119 in Abu Dhabi, 118 in Oslo, and 109 in Helsinki and Caracas. New York is listed as 100, London 91, Paris and Düsseldorf 83.

On the low end of the list, Mexico City prices were rated at 52, Istanbul 54 and Lisbon 60. But if rents are included, Abu Dhabi is far on a front — 196 against Tokyo's 140. The survey's compilation of wage and salary levels, which takes into account 12 occupations, puts Geneva at the top with 105, followed by San Francisco and Chicago with 103.

Paris and London are rated at 58 and 55, respectively, and Manila, Jakarta and Bombay are last with 9, 8 and 7.

The survey showed wide variations not only in pay for comparable jobs, but also in the length of the work week and the amount of annual vacation.

For example, a cook in Jeddah earns \$22,800, while the same job in Paris pays only \$9,000. But a Paris primary school teacher, who spends a weekly three-year sabbatical, has an annual leave of 108 working days, twice as much as the teacher's counterpart in New York.

Survey Forecasts Spanish Socialists Will Easily Lead in October Voting

By Brian Mooney

MADRID — An opinion poll published Friday forecast the Socialists would win the largest number of seats in the Oct. 28 election for a new Cortes, a victory that would give Spain its first leftist government since the 1936-1939 Civil War.

The poll of 1,562 people was carried out by the independent economic and social research organization Alef and published in the Madrid newspaper Diario 16.

The Socialists are campaigning on a policy of moderation, but Spanish bishops indirectly attacked some of their policies in a statement on Thursday giving Catholics guidance on the elections.

The Communist Party reacted strongly to the church pronouncement, saying Friday its statements on divorce, abortion and education were clearly designed to favor a conservative vote and amounted to meddling in politics.

Rightist Interpretation

The rightist newspaper El Alcázar interpreted the bishops' statement with the banner headline on Friday: "Catholics Cannot Vote for Socialism or Communism."

But the independent daily El País said the bishops had been prudent and noted that they also

Colored Minister Loses Church Vote

CAPE TOWN — The Rev. Alan Boesak, who was recently elected president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, has been turned down as leader of his own Dutch Reformed Mission Church.

The synod of the mission church, which ministers to South Africa's colored, or mixed-race, population, elected Izak Mentor, a conservative, over Mr. Boesak, an outspoken opponent of South Africa's strict policy of racial segregation on Thursday.

The World Alliance elected Mr. Boesak, who is colored, at a meeting in Ottawa last month. He also suspended South Africa's two leading white Dutch Reformed churches, to which most of the white Afrikaners belong, until they reject apartheid and grant open worship to all races.

The poll indicated that more than 50 percent of Spaniards believed that the Socialist leader, Felipe Gonzalez, would make the best prime minister.

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*Herald Tribune (may 82) quoting an Institutional Investor survey.

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Israel's Responsibility

A statement in the Knesset by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon clarifies a key aspect of the West Beirut massacre. He acknowledged that the Israeli Army had not only planned the entry of Lebanese Phalangist militiamen into the two Palestinian neighborhoods, but had requested it — so that PLO guerrillas asserted to be in hiding could be "cleaned out" without Israeli casualties.

So there you have an official admission of what was at the least the staggering error of judgment that produced the tragedy — and during an agreed cease-fire, no less.

"You don't have to be a political genius or a decorated general," opposition leader Shimon Peres said to Mr. Sharon. "It's enough to be a village policeman to understand ahead of time that these militias — in the wake of the murder of their leader — were more liable than ever to sow destruction."

Mr. Sharon added that Israeli officers had urged their Phalangist contacts to spare civilians, that he had not dreamed a massacre was possible and that his command acted to halt the carnage as soon as it learned of it. These and similar statements tending to absolve his government created a storm of revulsion and disbelief in the Knesset, and for good reason. First, the statements are hard to believe or beside the point. Second, their thrust is contradicted by the emerging specific accounts

of what Israelis knew, of which Israelis knew it and of when they got their information.

It is now undeniable that the Begin government by commission and omission made this massacre possible. It then stonewalled and raised diversions for four days. When it did go public, it did so in a way leaving heavy questions, not least among the Israeli public, about its candor and its competence alike. The resultant political implications are, as the Reagan administration wisely believes, best left to the Israelis themselves to work out.

There are some who observe, by way of being fair to Israel, that Israelis did not pull the trigger and that, furthermore, the nominal leader of those who did pull the trigger has just been elected president of Lebanon without anyone so much as raising the topic. The observation illuminates an interesting set of differences between Lebanon and Israel.

The Lebanese may be unable to address the question of responsibility, but Israel is throwing itself into it in a way that defines its essence. Mr. Begin's rejection of an independent inquiry has not slaked the demand of broad sectors of the public, including members of his own government and party, for a full accounting. There is a double standard by which Israel is judged, and it is turning out to be Israel's pride.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Penalizing the Caribbean

Bad news for the Caribbean Basin has come on little cat feet, in a quiet announcement from Agriculture Secretary John Block. He says the U.S. sugar import quota for the year starting Oct. 1 will be 2.8 million tons, or 500,000 fewer than he originally figured. Good weather, bigger carryover stocks and a greater use of corn-based substitutes have left the United States with an excess of sugar. And that, dear neighbors in the Americas, means that imports must be sharply reduced to maintain the domestic growers' legally guaranteed price of 18.5 cents a pound.

No doubt Mr. Block would like to play down this bad news for consumers and Caribbean growers, who account for about a fourth of foreign production. Slashing imports deals a double blow to the stricken neighbors who are supposed to benefit from President Reagan's touted Caribbean Basin Initiative. Chopping the quota will not only deprive the most efficient of a fair share of the U.S. market. It will also pour their surplus into an unsettled world market, where the price has already sunk to a calamitous 6 cents a pound. American consumers will lose,

of course, as they pay the \$1-billion cost of this protection for domestic producers.

This is not the only sign that the Reagan administration seems to be unable to sustain a constructive foreign policy venture. Congress has voted \$350 million in direct aid to Caribbean nations but shows little interest in the more vital trade and investment preferences the president proposed. Late in the current session, the House Ways and Means Committee has yet to report out the Caribbean legislation — and probably will not, without special White House concern. One provision would remove a 2.8-cent-a-pound import fee currently levied against major sugar producers like the Dominican Republic.

To be sure, Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz have had their distractions in Lebanon. But that is precisely the persistent complaint of Caribbean leaders — that Washington is quickly bored with diplomatic initiatives in the region. Their cynicism can only grow if Washington lectures them on free market virtues while it acts to injure them with heedless protectionism.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

'Under the Ashes' in Poland

The Poles' anger over their destroyed hopes continues to glow under the ashes.

— Frankfurter Rundschau.

The recent demonstrations are proof of Solidarity's strength and the Polish people's courage, but they are also precursors of new repression and sacrifice.

— Corriere della Sera (Milan).

Most Poles wait uneasily for the next blow to land, knowing that it might be fatal yet still willing to fight.

— The Guardian (London).

The spirit of Solidarity will never allow the men in power an undisturbed moment.

— De Telegraaf (Amsterdam).

The demonstrations are likely to further strengthen hard-liners the hierarchy and make life more difficult for Gen. Jaruzelski.

— South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

The regime must realize that no real progress will come without a return of some of the liberties that Solidarity won two years ago.

— The Toronto Star.

Now is the time for the military regime to release Walesa and other Solidarity leaders and reopen dialogue with the workers.

— Tokyo Shimbun.

Generations of Polish counterrevolutionaries have passed, but their essence remains — they are traitors to their own people.

— Literaturnaya Gazeta (Moscow).

— World Press Review.

Financing Japanese Growth

It would be hypocrisy for Western countries to urge fiscal discipline on Japan because of a recession which partly reflects their own efforts to embrace financial rigor. But equally, it is important that Japan's internal growth is not stunted by shortcomings in its system of public finance — important not only for global economic activity but also as an antidote to protectionist sentiment. The imbalance between the Japanese government's current revenue and expenditure needs to be tackled through a long-term tax

'Modern Slave Farmers'

Power comes from the press. The politically active printer carries on a tradition as old as Ben Franklin. In the 1860s, broadsides of abolitionists helped kindle the Civil War. Today, pamphlets of the Committee on Chicano Rights decry "La frontera en sangre" and call for the 20 million Latinos in the United States to organize a political force.

The print shop which pours out these angry pamphlets is surprisingly small. Tucked beside a hot dog stand in National City, California, its presses print wedding invitations to pay the rent. The printer prides himself on his financial independence as the only way to keep a free voice. He is outspoken, is alienated from major political parties and does not have a large organization, but leaders of the Chicano community say he has done important work on immigration issues.

A small, handsome man with an impassioned manner, he sits behind pictures of Martin Luther King, Cesar Chavez and Pancho Villa. His wife carries a banner which he confronts a visitor: "Immigration is the slave issue of the 20th century. Slavery was forced migration of blacks. Today's migration is to get cheap labor to do the dirty work. Nobody condemns the modern slave farmers."

The visitor asks the printer: "If illegal immigration creates slavery, how do we abolish it? Close the border?"

The visitor is told: "The way to abolish slavery is to guarantee every immigrant without papers all constitutional rights, including the right to be reunited with his family and to live legally in the United States."

"I believe in a border that is open like it is between France and Germany, a border based on respect. This is a militarized border — the Vietnam of the Southwest."

— The Tribune (San Diego, California).

Israel and the American National Interest

By William Pfaff

chase to put it to the Knesset on Wednesday, that "Goyim killed goyim, and they accuse us ..."

Logically, the time has come for the United States to inform Mr. Begin that while it continues to wish Israel well, it can no longer permit itself to be associated with the present

planning, but not fatal. Nations, in extremis, can perform prodigies, and Israel would not have to capitulate to what Washington wanted.

The outcome for Israel could be very bad, by the standards of its liberal and democratic citizens, and friends abroad. However, what hap-

History would take Mr. Reagan more seriously if in this matter he would disregard political advantage.

policies of that nation, and hence must terminate its official aid, which, it considers, is being misused.

One cannot predict the effect this would have upon Israel itself. Obviously it would provoke the most serious political crisis in the country's history. Conceivably it would cause the fall of Mr. Begin and his replacement by a government with which the United States could willingly resume relations, thereafter to restore aid.

Quite as possible is that the Israeli majority would angrily rally to Mr. Begin, start denouncing the United States for what had been done — indeed, accusing it of anti-Semitism, which appears in the response Mr. Begin has to any criticism — and more than ever turn to policies of defiance, siege and war.

The loss of U.S. aid would be crippling

to Israel must be left to the citizens of Israel. Americans have a perfect right to withhold their aid if their aid is in the American judgment, misused. They do not enjoy the right, nor the authority, to say what Israelis should make of their own destinies and their society.

A changed American policy is, however, highly unlikely. An enormous domestic political controversy would erupt in the United States were policy changed, and politicians shrink from controversies, most of all when the issues are complicated and the outcome uncertain. It is important to note that the electoral effect within the United States is uncertain, because Mr. Begin has provoked a profound shock in American public opinion, in the past warmly sympathetic to Israel. It cannot be predicted



The Aid Program to Israel Is 'Out of Control'

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — When the Reagan administration says it cannot put the arm on Israel because it would only encourage and/or strengthen Menachem Begin, what it means is that out of conviction or political cowardice, or simple incompetence it does not choose to. The fact is that in any number of quiet, compelling ways the United States can bring pressure to bear on Israel.

In conversations with members of Congress and practiced diplomats about the extraordinary nature of the U.S. relationship with Israel, several clear conclusions emerge:

• The aid program is "out of control," to quote a senior Republican senator who sits on committees handling American aid to Israel.

• The introduction of sound business practices alone would concentrate Israeli minds.

• So would the introduction of sound diplomatic practice, without need to resort to the "budgetary" that the administration so proudly renounces as a weapon.

If the Begin government thought it had a U.S. license to work out its will in Lebanon, it could find it in the permissiveness of the U.S. government every step of the way. Anguish and outrage, after the fact, does not count much with Begin, the more so when he perceives no unvarnished warning signals before the fact.

When Egypt is appalled by the massacre in the Palestinian camps and evidence is accumulating of Israel's at least passive complicity, Egypt recalls its ambassador in protest. Not the Reagan administration.

When Ronald Reagan is really put out, he reads a statement over the phone to Mr. Begin, while cameras grind. Even in an easy-chair conversation with Mr. Begin in private (sub-

The fact is that in any number of quiet, compelling ways the United States can bring pressure to bear on Israel.

ject: Lebanon, just after Israel's June invasion), he used cue cards — not exactly the mark of a chief of state in command of his convictions.

You can call that marginal stuff, although diplomatic professionals do not. But there is nothing marginal about U.S. aid to Israel. In practical terms, given the sorry state of the Israeli economy, the dependency is total. And so, almost unbelievably, is the American bank check.

Item: The United States now gives Israel roughly \$800 million a year in economic support. The Israelis use all of it to service the crushing debt they have built up in the United States by the purchase of American arms. "We never see it," says an Israeli diplomat.

Item: Surely it would not be bludgeoning Israel to back up that demand with an offsetting cutback in economic aid. This would at least dissociate the United States from financial backing for something that is at war with American policy.

Item: The Israeli debt burden is guaranteed to grow. U.S. military aid runs to \$1.4 billion annually, with two-thirds of it in the form of loans and the rest in grants. This year the Reagan administration actually wants to up the figure to \$1.7 billion, the increase to be spent on warplanes and related equipment theoretically needed to protect Israel in the south from those AWACS reconnaissance planes America sold to Saudi Arabia.

A Letter From Oslo: Anniversaries

By Per Egil Hegge

OSLO — Norwegians may not be famous for ceremonies, pomp and circumstance. But this is an anniversary time, and even the dimly gray autumn weather has failed to dull the festive spirit, such as it is, in these northern climes.

It began with the silver jubilee on Tuesday of King Olav V, who is only the second monarch in the history of the modern independent kingdom of Norway. Now 79, he succeeded to the throne on Sept. 21, 1957, on the death of his father, King Haakon VII.

Danish by birth, King Haakon had reigned for 52 years with the unique distinction not only of being elected king when Norway broke out of the union with Sweden in 1905, but of refusing to accept the election by the Storting until the nation, in a referendum, approved of keeping the monarchy.

Since then it has been hard to fault the royal family for its commitment to democracy. So for three days King Olav was feted by the capital of Oslo, and during a naval parade in Oslo harbor, by units from Britain, Sweden, Denmark and Finland, as well as Norway.

That was neither the beginning nor the end. He spent much of August on a grueling, 1,200-mile trip along the entire coast of Norway. After opening the Storting on Oct. 2, he will set out on a two-week state visit to the United States that will take him to New York, Washington, Texas and Minnesota.

For all the gala performances and the receptions, luncheons and dinners, at no point did he make a stronger impression as "the people's king" — a "title" he inherited from his father — than in an interview during the children's hour on Norwegian radio.

The interview was not done by professional journalists but by three outspoken 12-year-olds from

remote villages in northern and western Norway. They wanted to know whether there is much fun to be had in these days, whether he likes his job, whether he ever gets a holiday, why he likes to sail (he won a Olympic gold medal in the 1920s, but he didn't tell them), whether he skies much (he still does), how old his dog is, and whether he gets to see his 10 grandchildren very often.

He does. Nine of them live in Oslo. But in a television interview he told Erik Bye that he sometimes suffers from loneliness, partly because he is the monarch, but more because he has been a widower since 1954, when his wife of almost 25 years, Crown Princess Martha, died. "On a personal level, there has been no happier day in my life than the day when we married, and no heavier day of grief than when she passed away," he said quietly.

Not Too Badly

As part of the silver jubilee celebrations, there was a gala concert in his honor in Oslo's starkly modern concert hall on Monday, with Norwegian folk dances, Norwegian folk tunes, Norwegian country music and the Hardanger fiddle, than which nothing more Norwegian can be imagined.

In short a fitting introduction to the second important anniversary of the week: This Saturday it is 10 years since the 1972 referendum when Norway decided not to join the Common Market. The victors, who upset the whole Norwegian establishment by mobilizing the grass roots in a gathering for a festive seminar during the weekend. As the ultimate proof that time heals

most wounds, they have invited some of the vanquished for a panel debate about how Norway has fared in the last decade.

Not too badly, it would seem, although a harsher economic climate is being felt, with layoffs, company failures and increasing unemployment, although nowhere near the level in the rest of Western Europe.

Of course, the North Sea oil and gas have helped a lot. And proved once again that God may possibly be Norwegian and as patriotic as most of the rest of them.

There has been a third anniversary: Earlier this month the state oil company, Statoil, marked its first decade. But that celebration was overshadowed by a splendid row between Statoil's director, Arve Johnsen, and the Conservative premier, Kaare Willoch.

Johnsen, a former Labor deputy minister, claimed that the new government favors foreign oil companies at the expense not only of Statoil but of Norway's national interests. Mr. Willoch gave him to understand that Statoil may be getting too big for its boots and reminded him that the firm is supposed to be under political control.

So Mr. Johnsen stayed out of the limelight during the celebration. (Whatever the merits of the dispute, that has not been his usual place.) But it is a comfort to both that in the first half of 1982 Statoil grossed 7.9 billion kroner, or almost \$1.2 billion, which comes in handy as the Willoch government prepares to present its first budget to the Storting on Oct. 6.

That will be just before its first anniversary, as the politicians and the nation settle down for the long haul of a gloomy, rainy, foggy fall. All the more reason for the 4 million Norwegians to have a good party or two in September.

International Herald Tribune.

The Hawk Eyes the Pipeline

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Is it wise to

do business with the Russians? Better not suggest it to America's number one hawk, Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger. Normal trade only strengthens their economy, increasing their military capability, Mr. Weinberger argues. And one way to bring the Soviet Union, now in a "crisis of confidence," to a real crunching, is by denying it the \$10 billion annually in hard currency that would come from the sales of gas through its controversial pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

"There comes a point when additional belt-tightening, even in a communist country, entails some political risks," Mr. Weinberger argued the other day. "Shipped in Soviet food stores can go quickly with empty meat counters for months, but can't go on indefinitely."

He made this case in support of the Reagan administration's sanctions against European as well as American companies that ship equipment to the Russians for the pipeline, before an international audience gathered in Washington by the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University.

Europeans left yawns. They have long suspected that the administration's bitter opposition to the pipeline is triggered not so much by national law in Poland as by a deeply held view that any trade at all with the Soviet Union, by enhancing its standard of living, in the end is reflected in a greater military potential. Mr. Weinberger confirmed their suspicions.

Correlation

"There is a clear correlation between a nation's military strength and its economic health," he said, "particularly in an age of high-technology warfare." Since the 1920s, he said, the Soviets have used Western credits to beef up their industrial output, eliminate bottlenecks and obtain Western weapons and the latest technology. "They exploited the open nature of Western societies, and played off Western companies and even governments against each other," he said.

L.J. Brinkhorst, a member of parliament in the Netherlands, rose to his feet. After observing that it was unrealistic to expect that the pipeline construction would be halted, he asked Mr. Weinberger: "Short of expecting a breakup of the pipeline agreement, what courses of action do you see for us to come closer together to face a common threat?"

Mr. Weinberger ignored the question, and responded pleasantly enough that partners could disagree, but must stay close together. "NATO must be strong and united," he said. "Europeans should line up with Mr. Reagan and prevent a buildup of the Soviet military potential."

Sir David Nicholson, a member of the European Parliament, next asked: "How can it be that alternative sources of energy were not covered in consultation processes a long time ago, including those which we have through NATO?"

Mr. Weinberger acknowledged that "the dangers of the pipeline should have been foreseen." But, essentially, we think we're now faced with a situation that adds to the danger, the problems of all of us in maintaining the balance of deterrence.

Alliance

Thierry de Montbrial, head of the French Institute of International Relations, then laid bare the sharp edge of bitterness that exists between Atlantic partners: "As you know, most Europeans differ with your analysis, for instance on the relationship between trade and the Soviet behavior in Poland. Most Europeans think that the sanctions decision will do more harm to the Atlantic alliance than to the Soviets. If this is so, how can we have a pipeline route?"

Now Mr. Weinberger's voice took on an edge. "I think [the sanctions] will only do harm to the alliance if the European countries and the United States allow it to do harm." If the Europeans simply follow the U.S. lead, Mr. Weinberger said, conditions "would improve" in Poland, and the pipeline issue would disappear as a contentious issue in the alliance.

That the Europeans simply do not believe. Simon Vél, the distinguished French political figure and a member of the European Parliament, indicated in a conversation that with the benefit of hindsight, some Europeans now wonder about the wisdom of the pipeline deal. But Europe, she said, is now so irrevocably committed that to back away would cause a new economic disaster. "That," she said sadly, "is what I think your government fails to understand."

The Washington Post.

with confidence whether Mr. Reagan and the Republican Party would or would not suffer from a decision to break with Mr. Begin.

Leadership, of course, is a matter of acting in the national interest, or the moral interest, no matter what the consequences for one's own fortunes. Indeed, Mr. Begin must be respected for this. It may be a narrow and rigid conviction, but he is a man of conviction, indifferent to criticism and obstacle. Ronald Reagan so far has been to Mr. Begin as leaf to the whirlwind. The American president wrings his hands; issues statements and in the end acquiesces in the latest of Mr. Begin's faits accomplis.

History would take Mr. Reagan more seriously if in this matter he would disregard political advantage and act on principle. The result, whatever it meant to his own career, could provide a shock which fundamentally changed the Middle East, and changed the reputation of the United States for the better.

A word should be said about anti-Semitism. It is to the advantage of Mr. Begin and his government to identify criticism of themselves with anti-Semitism. To do so is irresponsible as well as untrue. Mr. Begin and his associates are not the embodiment of Judaism. They are elected officials of a state. To criticize them is to criticize men, not Judaism, not Jews.

Mr. Begin's ambassador in Paris said after the Beirut massacres that French press reports of the affair were "an appeal for the murder of every Israeli and every Jew." This is hysterical and libelous rot. Le Monde properly suggested that the man be withdrawn from Paris as no longer worthy of respect.

It honors Israel that the most important aid, to Mr. Begin and Gen. Sharon, most damaging accounts of what happened in Lebanon, came from Israeli journalists.

The Beirut affair concerns what a state and an army did to their avowed enemies, but also what happened to the dependents of those enemies. It concerns an occupying power's responsibility to civilians, the control of military forces under one's command, or decisive influence, and the appropriate and proportionate use of violence. The Israeli-American affair concerns the perceived national interests of each, and the responsibility of each government to its citizens.

Israel could as well be a Confucian or Zoroastrian state, and these would be the issues.

International Herald Tribune.

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Item: Apart from "big ticket" purchases above a special figure, Israel pretty much gets what it wants under a procurement arrangement so impenetrably complex that the most knowledgeable members of Congress cannot explain it. Congress's watchdog, the General Accounting Office, is even now embarked on an extensive investigation.

Item: The pressure for more arms, more technology, more everything, is relentless. Not all of it, interestingly, comes from Israel. In an effort earlier this year to make the United States entirely responsible for "servicing" all of Israel's U.S. debts (a move that would subvert the next decade), Sen. Alan Cranston offered an extraordinary justification.

When the Shah of Iran was overthrown before he could receive delivery of F-16s on order, the Pentagon pressured Israel to buy them. This was necessary, Mr. Cranston told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last May, to assist General Dynamics — "which would have been left with a huge unpaid order."

Item: A curious double standard is at work, when it comes to pushing Israel around. American military aid has costly strings attached. Israel must increase its armaments imports from the United States, buy fixed amounts of U.S. grain, ship its arms purchases on American vessels, disregard better credit terms from non-American bidders when deciding what to buy. It is all right, in other words, to force Israel to "buy American" when it comes to the alliance if it comes to buying American policy.

Item: Starewily, Israel has decided not to tempt fate by asking for increased aid to pay for the Lebanese campaign. It is raising \$1.5 billion in new taxes at home. But in doing so it is also raising a question for some congressional critics: If Israel is rich enough to be able to pay for the Lebanon sortie out-of-pocket, what does that say about its need for American aid at current levels?

Israel has a just claim on American support. But it has no claim to be free of the burden of making hard choices about its own budgetary priorities when it defines its security needs in terms that collide with American interests and responsibilities.

The Washington Post.

Deir Yassin, Qibya

In April 1948, Menachem Begin ordered his Irgun gang to attack the unarmed village of Deir Yassin in Palestine. The result: the slaughter of 254 men, women and children. Many bodies were stuffed into a well in an effort to conceal evidence.

In October 1953, Ariel Sharon commanded a unit of the Israeli Army against the defenseless sleeping population of a village called Qibya on the West Bank. The result: 53 innocent men, women and children killed. The wounded were left to die, and the death toll reached 66.

For Mr. Begin and Mr. Sharon, the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut is not out of character.

M.K. ZAYYAD.

Rome.

Mr. Begin's Guilt

In addition to his responsibility in the Beirut massacre, Mr. Begin is guilty of defiling the memory of In-

daism's countless martyrs and of rehabilitating their persecutors. The least he can do is go.

DAVID HIRSCHBERG.

Hooflaart, Belgium.

The Sihanouk Coalition

Regarding "Vietnam Proposes Vietnam UN Seat" (HTT, Sept. 24):

The report about Vietnam's proposal concerning a vacant seat at the United Nations for Kampuchea mentions the setting up of a coalition government in exile for democratic Kampuchea. I would like to insist upon the fact that it is not a government in exile. Every meeting of ministers presided over by Prince Sihanouk takes place in a liberated area in Kampuchea. I take this opportunity to stress that Vietnamese troops secure only the main centers in Kampuchea and hence that our guerrillas are able to cross freely all through the country.

SISOWATH THOMY.

Press Attaché to Prince Sihanouk, Paris.

SEPT. 25: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: The Anglo-Russian Treaty

LONDON — The terms of the Anglo-Russian treaty, now published, deal principally with Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet. In Persia, a sort of commercial partition has been arranged, the Russian sphere of influence lying in the north and that of Great Britain in the south, the principle of the open door being applied to the intervening space. Afghanistan is made a kind of neutral territory, Russia promising to abstain from seeking advantage there. Tibet is regarded as forbidden; both countries agree not to send missions, even scientific, there for three years. The Standard says the treaty "prevents the two great imperial powers from being dragged into conflict by quarrels about mid-Asia."

1932: A Boycott by Nazis

BERLIN — Ever active in party propaganda, Hitler's National Socialists assumed grotesque forms when their Berlin organ, Der Angriff, printed a party order whereby party members are bound not to read or buy any but party newspapers. The order provides for boycott of press organs of the Nationalist Party led by Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, revealing that the Nazi leaders are in awe of that party's rivalry — particularly in view of the parliamentary elections in November. Hitlerites must also draw out "German-thinking" peoples' attention to their alleged mistake if they catch them reading Nationalist newspapers. They are also bound to advertise in none other than Hitler's press organs.

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Japan Report Urges Wider Foreign Ties

Insularity a Barrier, Foreign Ministry Notes

TOKYO — Japan's "diplomatic blue book" for 1982 reaffirms that the United States is the country's "most important partner," but says greater efforts must be made to broaden foreign ties.

Saying that cooperation with other countries is indispensable, the annual Foreign Ministry review of international events notes that traditional Japanese values include racial homogeneity and insularity.

Citing the need to further open Japan's markets to imports, the report said, "We must make still greater efforts for the establishment of a free and open social system."

The report suggests greater Japanese participation in nonmilitary functions of United Nations peacekeeping forces and says overseas development assistance should continue as "an important part of our comprehensive security measures."

The review, approved by the cabinet Friday, said, "The smooth and effective operation of the Japan-United States security treaty structure, based on the relationship of deep trust with the United States, is the pillar for the ensuring of Japan's security, together with a steady consolidation of its defense power and its diplomatic efforts for the creation of a favorable international environment."

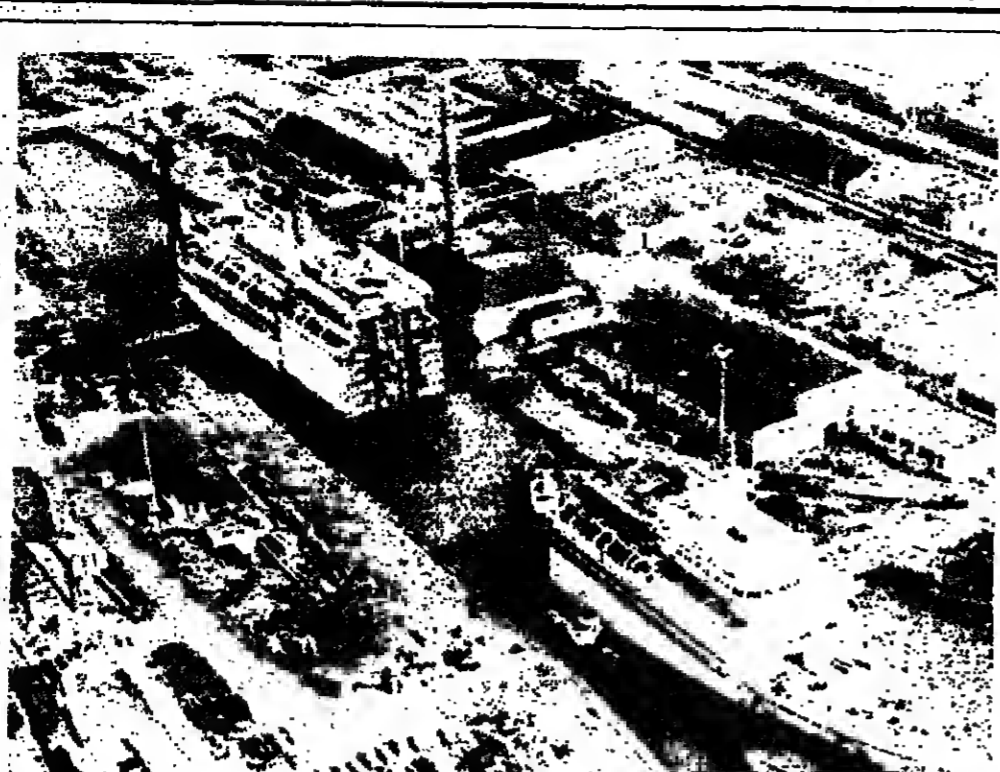
Savings Measures Approved
Japan's government, struggling to reduce a huge budget deficit, gave cabinet approval Friday for a package of measures designed to cut public spending and streamline the bureaucracy. Reuters reported from Tokyo.

The cabinet endorsed a recent decision to suspend indefinitely a scheduled 4.5 percent pay increase for 500,000 government employees, the first time since 1949 that a pay raise for government workers has been delayed.

It also ordered a temporary halt to new recruitment by state-run Japanese National Railways as part of plans to rehabilitate within five years the rail network, which is expected to report a fiscal 1982 deficit of about 1.5 trillion yen (\$5.7 billion) despite large government subsidies.

Soares, Mitterrand Confer

PARIS — Mario Soares, the leader of the Portuguese Socialist Party, discussed Lebanon with President François Mitterrand on Friday at an Elysee, presidential palace, luncheon.



GROWING PAINS — The front part of the Norwegian liner, Royal Viking Sky, is moved back to join its rear section, which was recently extended with a new section for passengers at Bremerhaven in West Germany. The addition increases the ship's length from 586 feet to 678 feet and will allow it to increase its passenger capacity from 580 to 820 beds.

Down-and-Out, Jobless in Japan Find Refuge at Osaka Waterfront

By Antonio Kamiya

United Press International

OSAKA, Japan — Many of those who have missed Japan's "economic miracle" congregate near the Osaka waterfront, in an area called Aikira Japanese for "love thy neighbor."

Still, its denizens, the bums, drunks and derelicts who are the underside of prosperous Japan, are shunned by employers and families.

The 150-acre (60-hectare) zone is Japan's biggest slum, a blight in the otherwise thriving and charming city. A few blocks from Osaka's bustling center, the glamour of the city fades into a sea of flophouses and skid row bars.

This area is also the world of about 18,000 men officially classified as "day laborers." Some came to Aikira because they lost jobs in depressed industries. Others came because they had a past. They speak vaguely of the past, and most shrug off the future.

Odd Jobs Offered
Aikira is "a job market," where construction firms and other employers offer odd jobs and pay at the end of each day. "You have to be here at 5," said one man. "By 6 everything is gone."

The men of Aikira might go for

weeks without work. They sleep in the parks and call it *aokan*, or open-air boarding.

"It's much better to *aokan*," another man said, his voice slurred by an early "bump," a cheap, fierce alcoholic rice brew popular in the neighborhood. "I certainly won't stay in a *dayo*. Those bed-bugs can carry you away."

Belongings Left in Shop
Doyas, or flophouses, which for most Aikira people are the only alternative to sleeping in the street, are everywhere. There are about 200 of them by one count, calling themselves "business hotels."

Inside, however, are small, windowless cubicles, just big enough for a man, stacked one atop another.

"No fans, nothing. They don't even have an electric plug," the man with the slur continued.

One establishment that does a flourishing business is the luggage deposit shop. There, men deposit all their belongings, usually stuffed inside a paper shopping bag, for 105 yen (40 cents) a parcel with this provision: "This shop will not be responsible if the contents are damaged by rats."

"Dental Crowns Welcome"
reads a small sign hung in a pawn shop called Banraku, or Eternal Happiness.

"In the past people used to come here and asked me for a pair of pliers to pull out their gold teeth right on the spot," said the shop owner, Sojo Kurwada, pointing to a pair of pliers on the counter.

By most standards, several jobless men at the job exchange center agreed, life at Aikira is not entirely bleak. Construction jobs, when available, pay about 6,500 yen (\$25) a day, tax free. Medical service is free. Those who manage to work for 28 days in two months are entitled to claim unemployment benefits.

No Malnutrition Deaths
"Nobody dies of malnutrition at Aikira anymore," said Jisaku Kawana, head of the welfare division at Osaka municipal office.

Mr. Kawana said the problem at Aikira was its image as a slum area, the place where anyone desperate for a job, any job, "comes down eventually."

Alcoholism is rampant, and so are kidney problems. But a bigger problem, Mr. Kawana said, is social ostracism. Shunned by friends and relatives, the Aikira men have nowhere to turn.

And in a country where social banishment is the ultimate personal shame, the pain of being rejected by one's family is acute.

Former Ibo Leader Weighs Return to Politics

By Michael Bayre

Reuters

LAGOS — Three months after his return from exile following defeat in the 1967-70 Nigerian civil war, the former Biafran leader Emeka Ojukwu has yet to reveal what political role he hopes to play.

Mr. Ojukwu still commands wide support among the large Ibo tribe, which he led in the attempted Biafran secession. His 12 years of exile were ended by a presidential pardon that completed a remarkable reconciliation between former bitter antagonists.

Since his return he has made no secret of the fact that he has political ambitions, but he has carefully avoided indicating where he will attempt to use his undoubted political muscle.

Last week Mr. Ojukwu let it be known that his political declaration would be coming soon, leading to an intense round of speculation.

Discussion of his ambitions has been spurred by the fact that presidential, national and state elections will be held next August.

When he first returned, there was speculation that Mr. Ojukwu would move into the camp of the governing National Party of Nigeria, and for some weeks there was evidence pointing in that direction, so much so that he was mentioned as a potential running mate for President Shehu Shagari.

Some opposition parties were so incensed by what they saw as maneuvering that they portrayed Mr. Ojukwu as a National Party supporter that Mr. Shagari stepped in.

He publicly reprimanded his own political adviser, Chuba Okadigbo, who had been escorting Mr. Ojukwu on highly publicized appearances, for attempting to push Mr. Ojukwu into partisan politics after what he said was a nonpolitical act in giving the pardon.

The speculation surrounding Mr. Ojukwu increased recently as he started a new round of public appearances. His first major one was at the renomination of the governor of Imo state, Sam Mbakwe by the Nigerian People's Party, which is dominated by the Ibos.

It gave him the opportunity to greet publicly for the first time since his return the elder statesman of the Ibos, Naamdi Azikiwe, Nigeria's first post-independence president and the current party leader.

Reconciliation Denied

The meeting between the two — who are reported still to have differences over the civil war, during which Mr. Azikiwe stayed largely neutral — prompted speculation of a reconciliation preceding Mr. Ojukwu's entry into the party. Mr. Ojukwu insisted that his appearance had no such significance.

Analysts said they thought it improbable that Mr. Ojukwu would seek high office in the 1983 elections but would more likely look to a springboard for 1987, when the following elections will be held.

If that is so, then the Nigerian People's Party would provide the most comfortable political home for him, they said. Mr. Azikiwe is 78 and is unlikely to remain party leader much beyond next August, leaving the field clear for Mr. Ojukwu to take over the Ibo leadership again.

The Nigerian People's Party is strong in the east and already holds a central position between the National Party, which is centered in the north, and the Unity Party of Nigeria, which controls the five western states.

The analysts said Mr. Ojukwu's still passionate following among the Ibos could therefore leave him in an interesting brokerage position.

Sarah Churchill, British Actress, Dies at 67

The Associated Press

LONDON — Sarah Churchill, 67, the flamboyant actress daughter of Sir Winston Churchill who described herself as the "lamb who strayed from the fold," died Friday after a long illness, her family said.

Sarah, Lady Audley, and her sister Mary, Lady Soames, were the only surviving children of Britain's wartime prime minister. Randolph Churchill died in 1968 and Diana in 1963.

Green-eyed and auburn-haired, Sarah served in the Women's Air Force and was an aide-de-camp to her father during World War II and accompanied him to the Tehran and Yalta conferences.

She was better known, however, for her stage career, her three marriages and her well-publicized drinking bouts. Her last husband, Henry, Lord Audley, died in 1963 and she was living alone at the time of her death, still writing prose and poetry.

Lady Audley once said she had "a lovely childhood but I suddenly knew around 17 I had to make a break. It was too comfortable, too secure."

She spent a year in Paris study-

ing at the Sorbonne and sent her essays home for her father to read. After leaving school, she studied ballet and made her first stage appearance at London's Adelphi Theatre at the age of 22 in the chorus line of "Follow the Sun."

Despite her father's obvious disapproval, she ran away in 1936 to marry Vic Oliver, a comedian and an Austrian 17 years her senior whom she met in that show.

She divorced Mr. Oliver in 1945 and moved to the United States to pursue her acting career. She married Anthony Beauchamp, a photographer, in 1949, the year she made her American acting debut as Tracy Lord in the stage production of "The Philadelphia Story."

Five months after Mr. Beauchamp died from an overdose of sleeping pills in 1958, Lady Audley

was arrested in Malibu, California, on a charge of drunkenness after using what sheriff's deputies called "unladylike language."

Friends said she finally found peace with Lord Audley but he died in 1963, within a year of their marriage.

Lady Audley spent six years living in Italy and returned to the stage in 1969 to do a one-woman "Evening With Sarah Churchill" complete with limericks, songs of the 1920s, fairy tales and nostalgic anecdotes about her father.

Her last stage appearance was in 1971. Her autobiography, "Keep on Dancing," recounting the stormy years she called her "wild period," was published last year.

Paul Winkler
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Paul Winkler, 84, former publisher of the mass circulation daily newspaper France-Soir, died Thursday following a long illness, newspaper officials said.

The Hungarian-born Mr. Winkler, who founded the feature service Opera Mundi in 1928, was a war correspondent for The Washington Post from 1943 to 1945, covering the liberation of France



Sarah Churchill

with the U.S. First Army. He became publisher of France-Soir in 1976 but was slowly edged out by the Hersant organization after it purchased the paper the following year.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Robert Irwin: Taking Art to the Vanishing Point

By Lawrence Weschler

HUMLEBAEK, Denmark — After 1970, when his systematic investigation into the foundations of the artistic enterprise brought him to the point of abandoning his Los Angeles studio (and with it any intention of producing salable, transportable objects), ex-painter Robert Irwin spent a lot of time on the road. He would visit art schools throughout the United States, chat with students for a few days, perhaps contrive a temporary installation, and then be gone. He developed a reputation as something of a Socratic visionary, and at one point he was offered an honorary doctorate by the San Francisco Art Institute.

The school's graduation ceremony took place in an outdoor courtyard on a breezy afternoon, sparkling clear. Irwin approached the podium and said, "I wasn't going to accept this degree, except it occurred to me that unless I did, I wasn't going to be able to say that." He waited as the mild laughter died. "All I want to say," he continued, "is that the wonder is still there." Then he walked away from the podium.

It's possible to walk right past the first room of Irwin's Louisiana installation, just off the glass corridors on the way toward the

Giacometti, the room that traditionally serves as the entry to the Louisiana's temporary exhibitions. At the corner of your eye, it can seem a cramped, narrow space with long white walls, nothing more. But if you look again, you'll see that those aren't walls at all, and then you will look again, and Irwin will have begun to cast his spell. For what he has done in that first room is create four large white rectangular volumes with semi-transparent white scrim.

Two rectangles of scrim extend perpendicular to the glass corridor, parallel to the room's side walls, and between them, the other two rectangles, one behind the other, extend parallel to the corridor. The material is stretched taut, from the ceiling to the floor, and now that you enter the room, you notice that the four rectangles are in fact extensions, from the ceiling to the floor, of the four banks of skylights cut into the roof. Skylights that ordinarily spray their natural light into the room. Now, instead, that light is catching in the scrim, catching and holding, seeming to take on volume.

The effect is something like a box of light, or perhaps like boxes of fog. There are narrow passages between the brick walls and these soft boxes, and between the boxes themselves, and you soon find yourself walking between them. The feeling is one of extraordinary calm and serenity. Through each semitransparent volume of light you see the others — white on white. As the day passes (for you tend to come back to the room again and again), the light shifts tones: bluewhite, pinkwhite, lavenderwhite, pearlwhite, whitewhite.

Beyond the first room, the next one, with its tall, vaulted ceiling, at first looks completely empty; only then, as Irwin has extended the old ceiling of the first room with a false scrim ceiling, so that now the spectacle of light takes place above, in the vault between the low scrim and the actual ceiling (and skylights) several meters beyond.

In the third room over to the side, it becomes clear that Irwin's theme is the grid of skylights that most visitors to the Louisiana usually ignore. Now he paints the floor immediately below each skylight white — squares of white spread across the floor — and then, as the floor in this room gives way to stairs (for the room is long and split-level), he continues this composition of white squares out into space, erecting white wooden boxes to the same height as the initial squares on the floor, continu-

ing, as before, the grid of skylights. The vaporous light of the first rooms has thus become petrified, and light itself is revealed as the subject of Irwin's installation — light and the extraordinary subtlety and complexity of the perception it allows.

Irwin, now 54, started out in the 1950s in Los Angeles as a facile, competent portraitist who became a quite good Abstract Expressionist. "In those days," he recalls, "you just got yourself in a good Zen mood and emoted. But six months after the emotion of my involvement with those abstract paintings, much of what I had done just didn't seem necessary."

Why did that happen? he wondered. What was necessary to painting, to art? Thus began a dogged and in some ways naive journey of exploration. Hooked on his own curiosity, Irwin undertook a process of progressive deletions, creating paintings that were just lines, then just dots; presently he was creating objects that highlighted the play of shadow on wall — all in an attempt to get at the essence of aesthetic creation.

By the end he was coming to feel that non-objective art required precisely that — no object; that it consisted not so much in objects as in a way of seeing, a heightened attention to the multifarious profusion of the everyday world. Only then, in the mid 1970s, did Irwin, who had never attended college, begin to sample works of philosophy and realize that in many ways he had been performing a phenomenological reduction of the activity of painting, and an inquiry into the possibilities of vision itself.

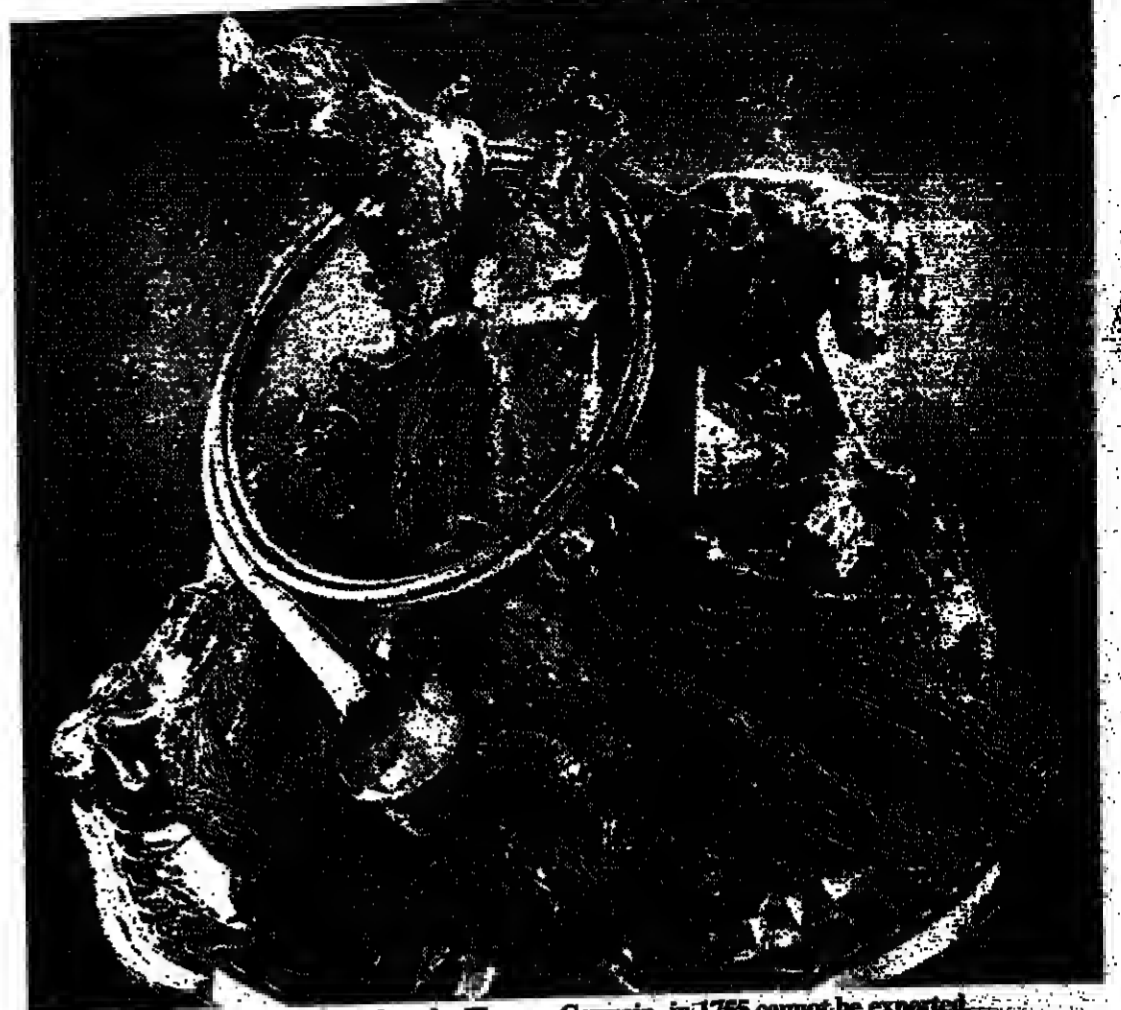
Descartes celebrated "the light of reason" as the principal tool in his quest for incontrovertible truth — rejecting anything that was not "clear and distinct," but when in his famous night of radical doubt his reason finally brought him to his fundamental datum, *cogito ergo sum*, I think therefore I am, the

assertion was far from clear. There have been many critiques of Descartes' formulation, and of the scientific world view it has grounded. Irwin's, in a way, is that Descartes forgot the light — not the metaphorical light, but the actual light.

For Irwin, there is something even more primordial and fundamental than thinking, and that is perceiving. Perception precedes conception, sensing precedes thinking and makes it possible. What Irwin and the other artists in his group (such as "Light and Space" artists as the Californians James Turrell, Doug Wheeler, Maria Nordman, Michael Asher, Eric Orr and Larry Bell) are trying to help us note is the way our vision shapes our world long before we lay our ideas across it.

To reclaim that first vision is not, after all, a new challenge. "If the doors of perception were cleansed," wrote Blake, "everything would appear to man as it is, infinite." The poet Paul Valéry knew how the doors of perception had to be cleansed: "To see is to forget the name of the thing one sees." Cézanne, in turn, sensed the urgency of the task — "You have to hurry up if you want to see anything. Everything is about to disappear." Gerard Manley Hopkins understood that "Anything you look at hard looks back hard at you." Rainer Maria Rilke, gazing at and being gazed at by an archaic torso of Apollo, understood the ethical implications of that kind of vision. "For there is no place that does not see you. You must change your life."

Although the passionate years of inquiry have indeed changed his life, Irwin usually shrinks upon laying such ethical claims upon others. He is not even too concerned about what we look at. "It's not so much perceiving things that interests me," he said recently. "It's the sheer wonder that we — all of us, all the time — perceive anything at all."



Silver centerpiece done by Thomas Germain in 1755 cannot be exported.

Antiques Biennale Opens in Paris

By Souren Melikian
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — If Paris antique dealers and their foreign guests at the 11th Biennale des Antiquaires intended to create a surprise, they have succeeded. The selling exhibition that opened Thursday at the Grand Palais and runs to Oct. 10 includes about as many splendid items as it did two years ago.

No one expected such a display under the Socialist administration. If any difference is to be detected, it lies in the more restrained mood of the interior decoration of

THE ART MARKET

the huge exhibition hall that was conceived at the turn of the century. Even the eight-dealer association known as Antiquaires à Paris that leads in French furniture and decorative art has opted for a discreet style. At their request, Alain Demachy, an antique dealer with one of the best eyes in Paris, as well as a brilliant interior designer, devised a subdued though elegant setting inspired from the architecture of Ledoux.

But in this most sober of decors the eight dealers have introduced a few of those pieces that in the old days used to be shown to one or two chosen clients behind closed doors. The most stunning object d'art in the show was brought by Maurice Segoura. This is a solid silver centerpiece — *surmont* weighing 25 kilograms (55 pounds). The object, 60 centimeters (24 inches) high, was executed for the Portuguese court in 1755 by Thomas Germain, the greatest French silversmith in the Louis XV period (1715-1775).

Unlike most *surmonts*, this is no mere decorative item but truly a masterpiece of French sculpture. A mound rising from a scalloped base is covered with objects that symbolize the hunt — game, a net for catching birds, a brass horn slung over the stump of an oak. Near the top is a retriever watching over some bird — perhaps the best specimen of French animal sculpture in the 18th century. The curator of the department of objects d'art in the Louvre, Daniel Aronow, has unofficially notified Segoura that no export license can be granted for this work of art; museums without this understandable clampdown, I would price the object at close to \$1 million. As things stand, it is still easily worth anywhere from one-third to one-half that amount.

Design Reproduced
A few steps away, a pair of side tables, one in ebony veneer inlaid with brass and the other with brass sheet inlaid with ebony — the negative, as it were, called in French *contrepartie* — reproduces a famous design in pencil by Charles André Boulle, the 17th-century towering figure of French cabinet-making. Last year a related side table was sold at Sotheby's in Montecarlo for more than 2.5 million francs. Sotheby's pieces were described at the time as being by Boulle on the basis of the design. But the ornate fittings on the legs introduce a variation on Boulle's design that points to the Régence period (1715-1725).

Segoura's pair, until recently in the Paris Rothschild collection, matches Boulle's design to the slightest detail. This is the real thing. Segoura claims with every appearance of reason. The price, believed to be just under four million francs, is not wildly high. With a pair of carved wood chairs — the so-called *chauffeuse* type — the legs are short to allow the seated person to be closer to the fireplace — by Jean-Baptiste Siméon, the Louis XVI-period cabinetmaker and joiner, they rank among the most perfect objects of their kind. Yet the *chauffeuses*, too, are modestly priced — 120,000 francs the pair.

In the adjoining stand, Segoura's colleague Jean-Marie Rossi, director of the Aveline gallery, displays a Savonnerie carpet that was listed as No. 93 in the general inventory of crown furniture under Louis XVI. The scrolling abstract pattern is brilliant and retains much of its original grandeur despite the stupid if skillfully done shortening carried out in the last century. Such historical pieces just don't surface on the market these days.

Vincent Laloux of Brussels, who specializes in objects d'art and shares the stand with Rossi, brought an early 18th-century boxwood bas-relief of the Assumption carved with the shield of Pope Clement XI. Laloux's attribution of the carving to the great baroque sculptor Massimiliano Soldani has not been challenged by the uncon-

promising vetting committee, to which all the items in the Biennale had to be submitted. Yet approval concerning authenticity, dating, localization and attribution was far from being automatically granted. Leading furniture dealers, for example, were not spared by the committee, which checked out one or two items from nearly every dealer.

If there is any novelty in furniture this year, it lies perhaps in the introduction of some of those highly original, misattributed pieces that connoisseurs love but that unsophisticated buyers shun, when they take any notice. For this reason, they are seldom displayed in art fairs, which are not the most suitable place to sell them. This year Jean-Paul Fabre, who runs one of the older and most reputable firms in this line, obviously did not care. An extraordinary rollopp desk in mahogany veneer with high-quality ornate fittings may be seen on his stand.

It is half rococo, half Louis XVI — in its legs and rollopp part — calling to mind such names as Riesener, Mohler and other German cabinetmakers established in France, but resembling none. The high price — put on it — about 500,000 francs — reflects the dealer's superb indifference to a quick sale; it is the kind of item any furniture lover would hang onto with relish.

Significantly, a similar effort has been made by lesser dealers in almost every field.

The finest piece of medieval carving I have seen in the market this year is a 14th-century standing Virgin and Child from the Lorraine, on view at the Biennale. The wood retains some of its original polychromy — just about enough to preserve, almost intact, the extraordinary expression of frozen wonder and dread. The blue eyes are wide open, with the slightest suggestion of a squint that adds to the dramatic intensity of the face. The name of the seller, Gabrielle Laroche, who modestly rented one glass case instead of a whole stand, deserves to be remembered if only for that statue.

When I asked some of the Paris dealers why they had made such an open effort under a government that expresses little sympathy for the rich and, by inference, for those in a position to acquire expensive items, artistic or not, all of them answered that, with the recession, every effort should be made to step up business.

Interestingly, foreign dealers have followed the same line of reasoning. Richard Green of London came over as usual with his collection of 16th- and 17th-century Old Masters of the Northern European schools and of 19th-century *petits-maitres*. Among the former, a pair of rare paintings of exotic birds from South America, done in the early 18th century by Alexandre-François Desportes, is priced at 1.8 million francs. Clearly, Green too does not think that expensive works should be tucked away.

The most telling sign of the incentive that dealers feel all over the world to go out of their way to do business is the presence of new comers — among foreign dealers, Odile Cavendish and Shirley Day of London teamed to rent a stand. The former's best piece, a wonderful Japanese lacquer cabinet with a bull charging under a blossoming tree in an early 18th-century composition, was bought a few days before the opening specifically for the Biennale.

This is the greatest compliment that could be paid to the Paris Biennale, which now outshines the yearly London Antique Dealers Fair at Burlington House. The French dealers' raising of the flag and their foreign colleagues' willingness to join them is also a remarkable vote of confidence for the French administration from the international art dealing community. It owes a great deal, not to say everything, to President François Mitterrand's action a few months ago to exempt works of art from the wealth tax, and more than justifies it in retrospect. This 11th-hour intervention rescued the role of Paris as a major art market center that the city would have lost beyond repair had things taken a different turn. The big winner here is the country at large.



Gail Bloom, University of California Press

Irwin: Heightening attention by removing objects.

ANTIQUES

Jean-Jacques Dutko, young Paris dealer brings art deco to the biennale.

Jean-Jacques Dutko in his gallery next to an Eugene Printz sideboard lacquered by J. Dunand.

Jean-Jacques Dutko, XI^e Biennale des Antiquaires, Grand Palais, av. Winston Churchill, 75008 Paris — Stand n° 34. Tel. 296 46.23.

The prestigious Paris Biennale des Antiquaires opened at the Grand Palais on September 23rd. This year, for the first time, the Art Deco style, increasingly popular among collectors and investors will be represented.

Jean-Jacques Dutko, a dynamic young antique dealer from the rue Bonaparte, is largely responsible for bringing the Art Deco he loves to the Biennale. Dutko has brought some beautiful signed pieces of furniture and many fine objects by famous Art Deco designers.

I saw furniture by Eugene Printz, some lacquered by Dunand, beautiful pieces by Suec et Mare, Michel Dufet and Pierre Chareau, sculptures by cubist Henri Laurens and Mateo Hernandez, paintings by Metzinger and Toyen and a magnificent Decortomont among an unusual selection of vases.

We are delighted to see Jean-Jacques Dutko's Art Deco exhibit in this major art-world event. Don't miss it. A.N.

From 23rd September to the 10th October from 11 am to 11 pm. Gallery: 5, rue Bonaparte. 75006 Paris — tel. 326 96.13

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Market Summary, Sept. 24

NYSE Index

NYSE	2,857.18	+1.18
AMEX	214.12	+0.12
NYSE	2,857.18	+1.18
AMEX	214.12	+0.12

Market Diaries

NYSE	AMEX
2,857.18	214.12
2,857.18	214.12
2,857.18	214.12

Dow Jones Averages

30 Ind	2,857.18	+1.18
Indus	2,857.18	+1.18
Transp	2,857.18	+1.18

Standard & Poors Index

Composite	2,857.18	+1.18
Indus	2,857.18	+1.18
Transp	2,857.18	+1.18

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

30 Ind	2,857.18	+1.18
Indus	2,857.18	+1.18
Transp	2,857.18	+1.18

Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E
30 Ind	2,857.18	+1.18	30 Ind	2,857.18	+1.18	30 Ind	2,857.18	+1.18	30 Ind	2,857.18	+1.18	30 Ind	2,857.18
Indus	2,857.18	+1.18	Indus	2,857.18	+1.18	Indus	2,857.18	+1.18	Indus	2,857.18	+1.18	Indus	2,857.18
Transp	2,857.18	+1.18	Transp	2,857.18	+1.18	Transp	2,857.18	+1.18	Transp	2,857.18	+1.18	Transp	2,857.18

Salomon Partners
Able to Get Stock

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Six former senior partners of Salomon Brothers, the investment firm that merged last year with Philbro Corp., will soon be able to begin cashing in \$50 million or more in securities that they received as a result of the merger, according to documents filed recently with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

John H. Gutfreund, Salomon's former managing partner and now co-chairman of the merged company, would receive the most — more than \$13 million.

The former partners, who are now directors of the company, renamed Philbro-Salomon in May, include Henry Kaufman, the chief economist, as well as Mr. Gutfreund. In August 1981, when the two companies announced the merger, the transaction was valued at \$550 million.

As part of their share in the sale of Salomon, the six partners were given a total of \$61.6 million in 9 percent debentures, which are convertible for five years beginning Oct. 1 into Philbro-Salomon common stock at \$27.78 a share. Philbro stock has been trading at about \$10 a share more than that on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Gutfreund, according to the SEC documents, received \$13.6 million in notes, with the option of converting them to 486,996 shares of Philbro-Salomon stock over the five-year period. In the first year, the six partners are allowed to convert up to 35 percent of their debentures; in the second year, an additional 25 percent; and 13.4 percent each year for the following three years.

Mr. Gutfreund, who also served as chief executive officer of the merged company's Salomon Brothers unit, said he had no intention of converting the shares and selling the stock. "I believe it's a very satisfactory investment for me at this time, but I can't speak for anyone else," he said.

In addition to Mr. Gutfreund, the documents disclose that J. Ira Harris, Gedalia B. Horowitz, Richard J. Schneidman and Mr. Kaufman each were entitled to receive \$10,209,000 worth of notes, convertible into 367,524 shares. A sixth former partner, Thomas W. Strauss, was entitled to \$7,146,000, convertible into 257,256 shares.

The documents were filed with the commission as part of the agency's new, so-called self-registration rule. Under the procedure known as Rule 415, companies may register shares for later sale, thus avoiding the registration process when they actually wish to sell the shares. Altogether, Philbro-Salomon registered 9 million shares.

The merger, which was completed last Oct. 1, involved two steps: Salomon's 62 general partners were given \$250 million of 9 percent debentures to be convertible over five years into Philbro common stock. At the same time, the Salomon partnership was officially dissolved, with Philbro providing its new Salomon Brothers investment banking subsidiary with \$300 million in cash as working capital.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E
30 Ind	2,857.18	+1.18	30 Ind	2,857.18	+1.18	30 Ind	2,857.18	+1.18	30 Ind	2,857.18	+1.18	30 Ind	2,857.18
Indus	2,857.18	+1.18	Indus	2,857.18	+1.18	Indus	2,857.18	+1.18	Indus	2,857.18	+1.18	Indus	2,857.18
Transp	2,857.18	+1.18	Transp	2,857.18	+1.18	Transp	2,857.18	+1.18	Transp	2,857.18	+1.18	Transp	2,857.18

(Continued on Page 10)

Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

3%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%
3%	2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	17%	18%	19%	20%	21%	22%	23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%

هكذا من الجليل

SPORTS

NFL Players File Suit To Clear the Way for Own All-Star Contests

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Football League Players Association has filed a lawsuit against the league in federal court, trying to prevent the NFL from interfering with plans for a series of union-sponsored all-star games.

As the first in-season player strike in NFL history continued, there was also sentiment on the part of some owners that management should take its own steps toward resumption of play.

"We are in the football business," Lamar Hunt, the owner of the Kansas City Chiefs, said Thursday from Dallas. "If we are capable of continuing our business, we ought to get out of it. I am comfortable we can continue. Even if we are not, we can't afford to be out of it as good as Terry Bradshaw and Dan Fouts, but they are good enough to have them in camp."

The players' lawsuit, which was filed in U.S. District Court in Washington, attacks the clause in a player's individual contract that excludes him from playing football for another team or engaging in activities in which there is a risk of injury. The suit charges that the clause "became unenforceable when the old collective bargaining agreement expired July 15 [with] the initiation of a lockout by the Management Council and the threats by owners to close down the season."

Ed Garvey, the executive director of the NFL Players Association, said the suit was filed because "we don't want to proceed with the idea of an all-star league unless we can follow through."

Television Agreement

The all-star games, a series of 18 to be played by six teams over nine weeks starting Oct. 10, were conceived by the union as an alternative in the event of a work stoppage. The union has signed an agreement with the Turner Broadcasting System, a cable network owned by Ted Turner, to televise the games.

"We have maintained that the player contract prevents players from participating in this league," said Jack Donlan, the executive director of the Management Council. "The players, as well as the union and Ted Turner, have been informed that if they proceed, we will use all legal remedies."

The union also sent a message to the Management Council on Thursday, suggesting that a negotiation meeting be arranged. "We

are prepared to go around the clock to achieve a fair settlement," the message said. Negotiations broke off last Friday after the Management Council rejected a union proposal made that day.

On Thursday night, Donlan sent a message to Garvey saying that "we are prepared to meet you at a mutually agreeable neutral site."

Donlan said he would contact Garvey on Friday to make the arrangements.

Owners' Sentiments

The sentiments of Hunt, meanwhile, were echoed by other owners who have informed the Management Council that they would like to see games resume with co-striking veterans and free agents.

Joe Robbie, the managing general partner of the Miami Dolphins, said: "If we go past two weeks of a strike, serious consideration must be given by the Management Council to carrying on the season. If, in its judgment, there are players who can engage in creditable competition, and I believe there are players around the country who can."

The Management Council's executive committee is the body empowered to make all decisions regarding the strike. Chuck Sullivan, the committee's chairman and the executive vice president of the New England Patriots, said Thursday that the opinions of various owners had reached the council and that the council was taking them under advisement.

"We don't want to operate our facilities with 4 or 5 or 10 players," Sullivan said. "But there have been some owners who say that as many as 20 players would come in. I don't know if that's the case or not. At this point in time, it is important to all of us that everybody who is playing football is of NFL caliber. However, at some point in time, we have to make the judgment: Do we cancel the season or try to play with free agents?"

Donlan said that the Management Council still had not developed a timetable, that the council's executive committee was still "taking it one day at a time" and that the council "will make a determination when we feel we have enough players."

Several players around the league have begun to express an interest in returning, despite the strike. In New Orleans, Russell Erxleben, the Saints' representative to the union, has said that he will conduct a poll among his teammates to determine if they agree with the union's demand for a settlement based on a wage scale.



The lights were on, but nobody was home at Kansas City's Arrowhead Stadium.

The First NFL Game That Wasn't

United Press International

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — For the first time in 63 years covering 3,965 scheduled dates, a National Football League game went unplayed Thursday night.

ABC-TV, which was supposed to broadcast nationally the game between the Kansas City Chiefs and Atlanta Falcons, instead aired the movie "The Cheap Detective."

A total of 1,370 ushers, usherettes, parking lot attendants, food vendors and other game-day personnel did not report to Arrowhead Stadium, 15,000 parking spaces at the Harry S. Truman Sports Complex went unfilled, 55,000 tickets were not torn in half, 9,000 programs were not purchased and an estimated \$150,000 was not spent on concessions.

The Chiefs' owner, Lamar Hunt, a Texas resident, was not in Kansas City on the day of a home game for only the second time since he moved the franchise from his hometown of Dallas in 1963. His only other absence, for a 1976 game against the New Orleans Saints, was due to a death in the family.

No Musical Interludes

The U.S. Army "Golden Knights" parachute team did not give a pre-game exhibition, the University of Missouri Marching Band and Golden Girls did not perform at halftime, and Tony Difardo and his Chiefs Band did not provide musical interludes throughout the game.

Trainers Wayne Rudy and Dave Kendall of the

Chiefs and Jerry Rhea and Jay Shoop of the Falcons did not wrap 16 cases worth of tape on 90 sets of ankles. Film coordinator Mike Dennis of the Chiefs and Tom Atcheson of the Falcons did not shoot 7,000 feet of film on the game.

Twenty gallons of water and 23 gallons of Gatorade were not consumed on the field. Five hundred pounds of ice never got the chance to melt on the sidelines, nor were the seals ever broken on two boxes of bandages. There was no need for the standard 12 dozen oranges in each locker room, or for the 24 footballs on the field.

Streaks Intact

There was no pre-game meal, last-minute instruction, halftime pep talk or post-game postmortem for either the Chiefs or the Falcons. Kansas City did not extend its winning streak to two nor did Atlanta extend its losing streak to two. There was no nervous pacing on the sidelines by either head coach, Marv Levy of the Chiefs or Leeman Bennett of the Falcons.

The Chiefs still haven't scored an offensive touchdown in 1982, and they still haven't appeared on prime-time national television since 1977.

Frank Gifford, Howard Cosell and Fran Tarkenton had nothing to say about the game on television, and Jack Buck and Hank Stram had nothing to say about it on radio.

The game was the first that was not played because of the players' strike. There will be others.

In Pittsburgh, Business as Usual — Almost

The Associated Press

PITTSBURGH — Pittsburgh Steelers fans who haven't heard there's a strike going on might get a surprise if they turn on their radios Sunday. They'll hear the Steelers playing in the Super Bowl. But not the 1982 Steelers.

The team's local radio outlet, WTAE, will air a tape of the

Steelers' first Super Bowl championship game, against the Minnesota Vikings in 1974. The Steelers won the game, 16-6, and lifted the Vikings to 17 yards rushing.

In fact, Steelers fans who turn on the radio or visit Three Rivers Stadium Sunday might not be convinced that the NFL isn't playing. Another radio station, KDKA,

will sponsor a tailgate party in the stadium parking lot.

Fans being invited to do everything they normally do on a football Sunday at the stadium, and screens will be set up so fans can watch movies and tapes of past Steelers triumphs. Fans will be asked to pay \$1 per vehicle to pay for the cleanup costs.

NHL Camps: Dog Days And a Look at Rookies

By John Radosta
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — They dash across the rink to the opposite boards, stop in a flurry of ice chips, reverse swiftly and return to the starting spot. They rush the length of the ice, flop to the surface and do push-ups. They play brisk scrimmages and skate swift drills. Their practice uniforms are drenched in perspiration. Outside, where the temperatures are close to 80 degrees, they run a mile or more and they play softball — more sweat.

Routines vary, but overall the grind is the same as National Hockey League players work to get into condition for a rugged seven months of 80 regular-season games and all the playoff games that are possible in the spring.

The training camp of the New York Islanders at Citi Field in Hicksville, Long Island, that Lorne Henning, the assistant coach, supervises is much the same as any other NHL club's. But because the Islanders have won the last three Stanley Cups, the accolade is a bit more intense as they prepare to open their season Oct. 12.

In comparison with football and baseball, the training camp in professional hockey is quite short, limited to 23 days by the NHL. Yet the coaches and trainers have found these three weeks are enough to get their players in condition and to appraise the rookies, who want very much to be noticed.

Exhibition Games

There is even time for 10 exhibition games for the team of veterans and aspirants from the Islanders' farm club, the Indianapolis Checkers, and from the Canadian junior circuit. In addition, there are four games for rookies exclusively. The first of the regular exhibition games was played against the Flyers in Philadelphia on Sunday night, after only six days of conditioning.

Exhibition games seldom draw large crowds, but they serve a valuable purpose beyond making money. As Coach Al Arbour explains, it gives him a chance to throw rookies against talent of NHL caliber, and it enables him to try different line combinations.

Henning, who played eight seasons for the Islanders before becoming a full-time coach, saw a special value in starting against the Flyers.

"In the old days Philadelphia used to have a tough team, and you didn't know what to expect," said Henning, who has been with the Islanders since they entered the league as an expansion club in the 1972-73 season. "Now they've changed their style, they've gone to speed."

"As for our guys, we want to look at the kids and see how they adapt to a game situation," Henning continued. "You want to throw them in there on penalty killing and on the power play and see what they can do."

"You want to see all the players in different situations. I mean, in practice they know a lot of times if they miss a check you'll let them go. In a game, it's magnified a lot more. You can see various mistakes."

The thing is, in practice you're playing against teammates. A lot of guys, especially the rookies, are a little leery about hitting someone, especially if they're out there against Bryan Trottier or Mike Bossy. Against a different team, you see things that normally you wouldn't see."

No Beer Belies

Training camp has changed radically from the old days, when some players would check in with a paunchy beer belly from a number of loafing. Today the players realize they have to keep in shape. Some work in or conduct summer hockey camps, they play softball or golf, they run.

There are days of exceptionally hard work that the players call "dog days." Whatever the success of a team, dog days are necessary.

"When your team is that good and everybody is fighting for his position," said Henning, "you've got to work them hard. In the early days when we didn't have that great a team, the only edge we had was better conditioning. So one way or the other, you've got to work them hard."

NHL Exhibition Games

Philadelphia 3, Montreal 2
Los Angeles 3, Calgary 3
Edmonton 3, St. Louis 2
Winnipeg 3, Vancouver 2

Giants Only 4 Games Out of First After 11-7 Victory Over the Reds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CINCINNATI — Reggie Smith and Darrell Evans each scored three runs Thursday night to lead the Cincinnati Reds to an 11-7 triumph over the Giants.

The victory moved the third-place Giants within four games of Los Angeles in the National League West before a weekend series with the Dodgers in Los Angeles.

"We have no fear of the Dodgers whatsoever," said Bob

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Briefly, the Giants' catcher, who drove in two runs Thursday. "We've beaten them in their park and we've beaten [Fernando] Valenzuela. What's more, we're confident in our ability to go in there and play good baseball."

Cincinnati's Don Drysdale said the Giants could be tough in the final days of the season. "They've got a great bullpen," said the Reds' first baseman, "and they've certainly got the hitting."

The Giants took an 11-4 lead over the Reds in the seventh inning, when they hatted around and scored five times. Smith hit his 18th homer, driving in two runs, in the fifth.

Pirates 5, Cardinals 3

In St. Louis, Mike Easler's single in the top of the 11th inning drove in Rafael Belliard from second base as Pittsburgh beat the Cardinals, 5-3. The Cardinals' lead in the NL East dropped to 4½ games over Philadelphia.

Phillies 2, Expos 0

In Montreal, Gary Matthews' double broke a scoreless tie in the 11th inning and Philadelphia went on to a 2-0 victory over the Expos. The Phillies added another run when Mike Schmidt walked to load the bases and Bo Diaz hit a sacrifice fly. The Expos threatened in the ninth, leading the bases with one out, but Phil Altimari, the Phillies' reliever, got Gary Carter on a pop-up to the catcher and struck out Tim Lincecum.

Mets 5, Cubs 4

In Chicago, George Foster and Dave Kingman hit back-to-back RBI doubles in the third inning and Mookie Wilson scored two runs with a double and triple as New York beat the Cubs, 5-4.

Rangers 5, Angels 4

In the American League, at Arlington, Texas, catcher Bob Boone's throwing error allowed Nick Capra to score from third base with one out in the ninth inning as the Rangers defeated California, 5-4.

Tigers 10, Orioles 5

In Baltimore, Larry Herndon hit a pair of two-run homers to lead Detroit to a 10-5 come-from-behind victory over the Orioles. Baltimore, which plays a crucial three-game series this weekend in Milwaukee, trails the Brewers by three games. Detroit's Dave Ruckelshaus pitched 6½ innings in relief and allowed only four hits. Baltimore committed five errors, a season high.

White Sox 12, Mariners 4

In Seattle, Tom Paciorek hit a three-run homer and Harold Baines and Vance Law each drove in three runs to lead Chicago to a 12-4 rout of the Mariners. Rudy Law reached base four times and scored each time for Chicago.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	81	65	.554	—
Philadelphia	81	67	.549	2
Montreal	72	76	.486	9
Pittsburgh	68	80	.460	13
Chicago	68	82	.448	15
New York	60	92	.396	25½

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	82	67	.551	—
Los Angeles	82	70	.539	3
San Francisco	81	71	.533	4
San Diego	77	75	.506	8
Houston	72	80	.474	13
Cincinnati	56	98	.368	27

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	81	67	.549	—
Baltimore	81	68	.541	1
Philadelphia	72	76	.486	9
Chicago	72	76	.486	9
Cleveland	74	74	.500	14
Minnesota	74	76	.493	16
Texas	71	81	.463	20
Seattle	56	98	.368	27

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	84	68	.556	—
San Diego	84	72	.538	2½
Los Angeles	80	76	.513	6½
Oakland	64	88	.420	22½
Texas	52	92	.361	34
Minnesota	52	92	.361	34

Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 10, Montreal 5
Los Angeles 11, Cincinnati 7
Philadelphia 11, Pittsburgh 7
San Francisco 10, Houston 5
St. Louis 10, Chicago 5
Cincinnati 11, Los Angeles 7
Pittsburgh 11, Philadelphia 7
Houston 10, San Francisco 5
Chicago 10, St. Louis 5
Cincinnati 11, Los Angeles 7
Pittsburgh 11, Philadelphia 7
Houston 10, San Francisco 5
Chicago 10, St. Louis 5

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Atlanta 10, Baltimore 5
Philadelphia 11, Chicago 7
Cleveland 11, Minnesota 7
Texas 10, Seattle 5
California 10, San Diego 5
San Diego 10, California 5
Los Angeles 11, Oakland 7
Oakland 10, Los Angeles 5
Seattle 10, Texas 5
Minnesota 10, Cleveland 5
Baltimore 10, Atlanta 5
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 5
Minnesota 10, Cleveland 5
Baltimore 10, Atlanta 5
Chicago 10, Philadelphia 5



Mike Schmidt of Philadelphia hung his head after being struck out for the second time Thursday night by Montreal's Steve Rogers. Next to Schmidt in the Phillies' dugout was Pete Rose.

SPORTS BRIEFS

East Germans Dominate Tokyo Meet

TOKYO — Led by world record holders Marlies Gehr and Maria Koch, East Germany dominated an eight-nation track and field meet Friday, grabbing 14 of a possible 30 gold medals.

The Soviet Union was second in gold medals with eight. Canada and West Germany captured three gold medals each, while the United States and Japan had one gold each. France and Italy also participated in the meet, in which seven world record holders competed but no world records were broken or threatened.

Gehr, the women's 100-meter world record holder, captured that event in 10.97 seconds. Koch, owner of the women's 400-meter world record, won her event in 49.58, beating another East German, Gaby Bussmann, by more than two seconds.

2 Young Golfers Lead Southern Open

COLUMBUS, Georgia — Lance Ten Broeck, struggling to gain a tour exemption for next year, and Bobby Clampett, who has come close to victory on half a dozen occasions but has yet to win, shot 5-under-par 65s Thursday to share the first-round lead in the Southern Open.

The pair held a one-stroke lead over Woody Blackburn, Tim Simpson, Wally Armstrong and John Cook. Seven players were tied at 67 — Hale Irwin, George Burns, Larry Rinker, John Fought, Tom Jenkins, Rod Curl and Mike McCallister.

Ten Broeck, 26, in his third year on the Professional Golfers' Association tour, has played well lately, finishing 12th last week at the Hall of Fame Classic in Pinehurst, North Carolina. Clampett, 22, was second at the Greater Greensboro Open this year and had eight top-10 finishes last year as a rookie.

Olympic Event Moved; Smog Cited

LOS ANGELES — Britain's Prince Philip, speaking as president of the International Equestrian Federation, said Thursday that the federation had chosen a San Diego County site for endurance equestrian events in the 1984 Summer Olympics. He cited smog and heat in the Los Angeles basin as reasons for the change.

The prince said at a news conference that the federation had chosen the Fairbanks Ranch near Rancho Santa Fe, 110 miles (176 kilometers) south of Los Angeles, for the cross-country events. The site, close to the Pacific Ocean, is relatively smog-free.

Griffith Park and eight to 10 other locations close to the main sites of the Los Angeles Games were rejected because of "smog, heat," he said. He is the first person of authority within the world Olympic community to state publicly that a Los Angeles area site was rejected for an event because of smog.

Cooney Says He'll Fight — Sometime

NEW YORK — Gerry Cooney said Thursday he will fight again, but in his own good time.

"A couple of fights were talked about, but I didn't think that I was right [ready] to take them," said Cooney, who was stopped in the 13th round by Larry Holmes in a World Boxing Council heavyweight title fight June 11. "I'm going back [to fighting] when I'm ready to go back. When it's right for me, not because people are pushing me to go back."

Cooney appeared at an informal news conference after presenting awards to children at a charity event. He said he began getting interested in fighting again a couple of weeks ago and that "right now I'm doing conditioning" in a gym near his home on Long Island.

Stastny Trio Reports to Quebec Camp

QUEBEC — The Stastny brothers — Peter, Antoo and Marian — have ended a 10-day boycott of Quebec Nordiques practices, but their talks with the National Hockey League club will continue, their agent says.

The agent, Pierre Lacroix, said no agreement had been reached among Nordiques' officials and the three Czechoslovak-born players, who have been attempting to renegotiate their contracts as a group.

The Nordiques' general manager, Maurice Filion, said he was happy that the Stastny had decided to show up at camp and lifted the suspension he had imposed on them for not appearing. He had little to say about the contract discussions themselves.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Major League Baseball Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(Based on 425 of 425)

Player	W	L	Pct.	Team
Steve Carlton	15	5	.750	Pittsburgh
Nolan Ryan	14	6	.700	Los Angeles
Dwight Gooden	14	6	.700	San Francisco
Tom Seaver	13	7	.652	Atlanta
Greg Maddux	13	7	.652	San Diego
Tim Lincecum	13	7	.652	Seattle
Tim Lincecum	13	7	.652	Seattle
Tim Lincecum	13	7	.652	Seattle
Tim Lincecum	13	7	.652	Seattle
Tim Lincecum	13	7	.652	Seattle

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Based on 425 of 425)

Player	W	L	Pct.	Team
Steve Carlton	15	5	.750	Pittsburgh
Nolan Ryan	14	6	.700	Los Angeles
Dwight Gooden	14	6	.700	San Francisco
Tom Seaver	13	7	.652	Atlanta
Greg Maddux	13	7	.652	San Diego
Tim Lincecum	13	7	.652	Seattle
Tim Lincecum	13	7	.652	Seattle
Tim Lincecum	13	7	.652	Seattle
Tim Lincecum	13	7	.652	Seattle
Tim Lincecum	13	7	.652	Seattle



Runners in the European track and field championships heading for the Marathon Tomb.

Marathon and a Soldier's Story

The Associated Press

MARATHON, Greece — For runners the world over, this town between the mountains and the sea holds a secret: Which way did Pheidippides go?

The legendary runner of 490 B.C. carried news of the victory over the Persians at the Battle of Marathon to the Athens marketplace. Almost 25 centuries later, the event he inspired is booming. But Greek historians have started arguing over Pheidippides and the route he took.

Did the soldier really run 26 miles (42 kilometers) along the undulating road parallel to the coast, the distance used for marathon races?

Or did he toil up the steep paths over the mountains and take the short cut to Athens? Many scholars believe he did.

If that had been known all along, it would have made a lot of difference to the thousands who pound it out each year along the Embankment of the River Thames in London, across the Queensboro Bridge in New York and over scores of lesser-known marathon courses.

They would have to run 21 miles instead of 26.

Plain Is Wider

The Plain of Marathon is wider now than when the battle was fought. The Athenians came over the mountains, took their enemies by surprise and drove them into the sea despite being heavily outnumbered.

The sea has receded since. There are several miles between the base of the mountains and the beach.

For the first marathon race, at the first modern Olympic Games in 1896 in Athens, the Greeks chose a spot for the starting line approximately where Pheidippides was believed to have set out on his run. A small stone monument was set up there, engraved with the Olympic symbol.

There is a fine new road zigzagging over the mountains now. It makes a nice ride in a car. You look down across the plain to the blue sea in the dazzling Greek sun.

But running? If Pheidippides did go that way, it is no wonder he dropped dead after delivering his message in Athens, as legend says.

He would have had to climb up the mountain side for the first three miles. The battle was fought late August, and the heat must have been fierce.

The approved marathon route here is no comfortable stroll. Gerard Nijboer, the big Dutchman who won the marathon in the European track and field championships on it earlier this month, pronounced it a tough course.

A mile or so out from the start the runners traditionally turn off and make a big loop around the Marathon Tomb, a burial mound for Athenian soldiers who fell in the battle. The Greeks like to keep their ancient history in mind when they plan their sports

